WASHINGTON

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

* * *

# P R O G R A M

## MASS RALLY FOR "ORIGINAL FREEDOM RIDERS"

All Souls Unitarian Church

Sunday, June 11, 1961

7:00 PM

CORE wishes to express gratitude to the following organizations which have endorsed this rally:

All Souls Unitarian Church

American Association of University Women

American Federation of State, Countyand Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO - Local 189

American Jewish Congress - National Capital Chapter

American Veterans Committee

Americans for Democratic Action

Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington, D.C. and vicinity

Business and Professional Women's Club

Commission on Community Relations, Council of Churches-National Capital Area

Coordination Committee of Anacostia

D.C. Federation of Civic Associations

Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union, AFL-CIO-Local 209

Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO

Methodist Ministers Union

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, D.C. Branch

National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

National Bar Association - Washington Chapter

National Council of Negro Women

National Fraternal Council of Churches

Public Affairs Committee - Washington Ethical Society

Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO

United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO

Washington Fellowship House

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom - D.C. Branch

# PROGRAM

Chairman: Duncan Howlett, Minister

All Souls Unitarian Church

* * *

| | |
|---|---|
| Organ Prelude | Clyde Parker |
| Invocation | Jefferson P. Rogers, Minister<br>Church of the Redeemer |
| Welcoming Statement and Introduction of Chairman | Julius W. Hobson, President<br>Washington CORE |
| Music | Evelyn D. White - School of Music,<br>Howard University |
| Statement | James B. Carey, President<br>International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO |
| Statement | Victor Reuther, President<br>Americans for Democratic Action,<br>Washington, D.C. Chapter |
| Statement | James Baldwin, noted author |
| Introduction of Freedom Riders | Marvin Rich, Field Director<br>National CORE |
| Group Singing, led by | Jimmy McDonald, Folk Singer-Freedom Rider |
| Announcements | Julius W. Hobson |
| Request for Contributions | Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. - Vice-Chairman,<br>Americans for Democratic Action |
| Group Singing - CORE theme | Audience |
| Benediction | James J. Reeb, Assistant Minister<br>All Souls Unitarian Church |
| Organ Postlude | Clyde Parker |

OFFICERS

of

Congress of Racial Equality - Washington Chapter

President: Julius W. Hobson

Vice-President: Richard L. Anderson

Treasurer: Robert H. Kubal
Recording Secretary: Ruthe J. Farmer
Corresponding Secretary: Ethelbert Haskins

Ass't Corresponding Secretary: Janet Anderson

Committee Chairmen for Mass Rally:

Endorsements: Ethelbert Haskins

Fund Raising: Paul Bennett, Richard Anderson

Program: Helene Wilson

Publicity: Reginald H. Webb, Audrey Glassman

Ushers: Barbara Kemp

Public Relations: Warren Morse

Standing Committees:

Employment: Willis W. Martin

Information and Public Relations: Edward Daniels

Community Coordination: Reginald H. Webb

Legal: Lorenzo W. Jacobs, Jr., Mary Eastwood

* * *

Washington CORE - The Washington Chapter of CORE, a national organization working to abolish racial discrimination through direct, non-violent methods.

* * *

NOTE: Washington CORE wishes to express its special thanks to the IUE, the UAW and the IUD-AFL-CIO for their efforts in connection with the planning of this rally.

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## SEE and DISCUSS a Thought-Provoking Film:

DISCUSSIONS LED BY TRAINED LEADERS

**Which Way the Wind**
(winner of International Film Festival award)

**The Toymaker** **Overture** **Walk to Freedom**

## HEAR a Speaker, Expert in His Field.

**You choose from some 20 leaders in research, religion, politics, science . . . . such as—**

LEWIS CARLINER, *(Labor Educator)*
DONNA ALLEN, *(Economist)*
MICHAEL AMRINE, *(Writer)*
A. BEUL TROWBRIDGE, *(Professor)*
DARRELL RANDALL, *(Africa-Specialist)*
ANNALEE STEWART, *(Lobbyist)*

## RAISE the Questions on Your Mind:

**What can I do for my country?**

**What are the risks of peace?**

**What will it cost?**

**Must we first change human nature?**

**What are the next steps for the U. S.?—for me?**

## READ

—Supplement the above programs and keep well-informed. See our list of books and pamphlets carefully chosen from the numerous publications on germ warfare, disarmament, world government economics of peace, and the other problems of building world community.

"The program drew many favorable comments from . . . our club." "The discussion was enlightening and advanced a new and inspirational approach . . . "

"A discussion leader must be on his toes at this type of meeting and your men were of the highest quality."
—Hosts' Comments

## Contact W. P. C.

**—to arrange a program,**

**—for information,**

**—to make a contribution.**

W. P. C's education and action for peace is supported entirely by voluntary gifts of local individuals and groups. Your contribution will be put to work immediately for peace.

**WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER, 2111 Florida Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20008—ADams 4-2111**

**WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER** is a local agency cooperating with the American Friends Service Committee. The Center is dedicated to seeking a peace built on the common interests of the human family. Its program of education and action is based on the conviction that each individual must help discover and follow the way of brotherhood and peace.


**OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Executive Committee:**
Rev. Harry Bennett, Chairman
Victor Kaufman, Secretary
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Neal Potter
Agnes Sailer
Harold Snyder
William Togashi
Leonard Vaughn





**WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER**
2111 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008


Non-Profit Organization

WHAT
CAN YOU DO FOR OUR COUNTRY
—AND MANKIND?

"The greatest of our common tasks is to keep peace and to save the future."

*—President L. B. Johnson at the U. N.*

C O R E
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

**SPEAKERS**

**FILMS**

**DISCUSSIONS**

**LITERATURE**

**SPECIAL PROJECTS**

**NEED A**

**STIMULATING**

**PROGRAM?**



Arrange to encounter -

# ARRANGE to ENCOUNTER

# CHALLENGING SPEAKERS

on

HOW to MEET the PROBLEMS of OUR RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD with INTELLIGENCE and JUSTICE

---

Secure through -

## Washington Peace Center

2111 Florida Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
ADams 4-2111

* * *

cooperating with
American Friends Svc. Com.

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Mrs. John P. Fort, Speakers Bureau Chairman
4012 Virginia St., Chevy Chase 15, Md. OL 6-9639

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The way to peace can be found and each person must do his part.

ADLER, Rabbi Leon
Temple Emmanuel, Kensington
"Peace and Disarmament"
"Civil Rights"

ALLEN, Mrs. Donna
Economist on Industrial Relations, formerly on faculty of Cornell Univ., Women's Strike for Peace.
"The Economic Necessity to Disarm"
"Defense Cuts to Stimulate the Economy"

AMRINE, Michael
Science writer and editor in Washington, Chicago and New York. Author of The Great Decision and The Secret of the Atomic Bomb.
"Pros and Cons of the Space Race"
"Science and Peace"
"Plots and Errors: The Danger of War by Miscalculation"

CARLINER, Lewis
Asst. to Director of UAW Dept. of International Affairs, formerly Asst. Director of CIO European Office, and former editor of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Consumers Guide.
"Trade Unions and Peace"
"The Economics of Peace"

FELDMAN, J. Arnold
Executive Director, American Veterans Committee. Former professor of political science and labor economics.
"Civil Rights and Peace"

GOTTLIEB, Sanford
Political Action Director, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Natl. Coordinator of Turn Toward Peace.
"Economics of Peace"
"Is Disarmament Possible?"
"The Trouble with Civil Defense"

HERZFELD, Mrs. Charles
Washington correspondent for "The Catholic Reporter"; Member, Bd. of Directors, Cath. Interracial Council of Montgomery County.
"The Encyclical - Commitment to Freedom"

NTER SPEAKERS BUREAU

MICHAEL, Donald
Operations research on war and peace problems. Served on staff of Gaither Committee. On staff of Institute for Policy Studies.
"Work, Leisure and the New Technology"
"The Space Race"
"Action for Peace and the Need for Knowledge"

PHELPS, John
Physicist & operations analyst. Worked in arms control area. Attended 1960 Pugwash Conf. in Moscow.
"Arms Control in the Nuclear Missile Age"
"Strategy and Arms Control"
"Is Arms Control Possible?"

POTTER, Neal
Research economist in natural resources and international economics. Asst. to delegate of UN General Assembly.
"World Peace Through World Law"
"United States Initiatives for World Law"
"Practical Politics for Peace"

RANDALL, Darrell
Assoc. Prof., School of Intl. Services, Amer. Univ. Specialist on economic problems of Africa. With Natl. Council of Churches from 1958 to 1961
"Problems of Achieving Disarmament"
"World Population Growth & Economic Development"
"Factors in the Prevention of War"

SHAW, Rodney
Projects Director for Division of Peace and World Order of Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns.
"The United Nations in a Shrinking World"
"Sovereignty and Security"
"Disarmament: Problems and Prospects"

SNYDER, Edward F.
Exec. Sec. of Friends Comm. on Natl. Legislation. Works on civil liberties, disarmament & strengthening of UN for FCNL
"Lobbying for Peace"

SNYDER, Harold
Social Scientist. Dir., Amer. Friends Service Comm. International Affairs Seminars.
"East-West Cultural Relations"
"Contributions of Soc. Sc. Res. to Understanding"

STEWART, Mrs. Annalee
Natl. Legislative Sec., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Lobbyist, minister.
"The Individual's Responsibility for Peace & Freedom"
"Peace by 1970 - With or Without People"

TROWBRIDGE, A. Buel
Pres., Amer. Assoc. for the UN in Capital Area. Faculty member, Amer. Univ. School of International Service.
"Our Commitment to the United Nations."

WALLACE, Clayton
Field Sec., Church Extension, Unit Church of Christ, Balt.-Wash. Area. Member, Wash. Assoc. of CC Churches Committee for Christian Social Action.
"Total Implications of an I.C.B.M."
"What are Christian Attitudes Toward Present Arms Policies?"
"Forgive Our Mega-Sins"

WASKOW, Arthur
Author, Limits of Defense. Staff member, Institute for Policy Studies.
"Advancing Liberty in the Disarmed World"
"The Trouble with Civil Defense"
"Is Disarmament Possible?"

WILSON, E. Raymond
Exec. Sec., Friends Comm. on Natl. Legislation for 18 years. Now Emeritus Secretary. Has traveled extensively in Far East.
"Current Issues in American Foreign Policy"
"Should Food Be a Weapon in the Cold War"
"Dare the World Disarm?"

* * * * *

See our descriptive flyer on - FILM-DISCUSSIONS - offering selection from a variety of films followed by discussion in which the group seeks together possible solutions to the war/peace problem.

Literature service and other peace activities also available.

# # # #

Washington Peace Center AD 4-2111

2111 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

# WONDERING how to support efforts for peace at home and abroad?

You and your organization

are invited to share in a

P E A C E  F I L M - D I S C U S S I O N

--seeking together the way to justice and peace.

* * * * * * * *

You choose one of several films (See descriptions on reverse side)

We send a trained discussion leader with the film as well as a projectionist and all needed equipment. This leader will not attempt to give answers but will lead the group in seeking fresh insights on ways to peace. We have faith that through the democratic process of free exchange of ideas, creative decisions will be made and a sense of community developed.

These programs require a minimum of 50 minutes. Frequently they can profitably run longer. The maximum time is up to you.

10-25 persons make for best discussion. - However we will be glad to provide our service if you have a half-dozen interested friends into your home, or for an organization meeting of any size. Since our intention is to bring about serious thinking and study (followed by whatever action each participant is led to), attenders should be told in advance the nature of the program.

* * * * * * * * *

A contribution ($2 to $5 per program) is needed to help with expenses; however no one should fail to have a program because of inability to contribute

We also offer speakers, literature and other peace activities.

To schedule a Film-Discussion, and for further information, contact:


WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER

2111 Florida Ave., N.W. (Decatur Place door)
Washington, D. C. 20008
ADams 4-2111

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cooperating with the American Friends Service Committee


Education and action based on the conviction that each individual must help discover and follow the way of brotherhood and peace.

# F I L M - D I S C U S S I O N S for B R O T H E R H O O D and P E A C E

These films, with trained discussion leaders, are now being featured:

WALK to FREEDOM - the role of non-violence in achieving social progress with emphasis on the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott but with glimpses in other parts of the world. Newsreels, interviews and effective commentary. (ages 14 up) FOR, B and W, 17 min.

WHICH WAY the WIND - TV "docudrama" of AFSC study, "Speak Truth to Power", dealing with the problem of security and right national action in the nuclear age. John Raitt, Marsha Hunt and others. (ages 14,17 up) AFSC, B and W, 28 min.

FATE of a CHILD - traces the story of one Latin American infant's death to the multitude of social and economic factors which combine to keep three-fifths of mankind in dire need and on the verge of violent revolution. (ages 12, 17 up) U.N., B and W, 17 min.

WHICH WAY to PEACE - an informal "debate" between former Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Dr. Henry Crane presents two points of view as to the Christian and war, clearly and forcefully, though briefly. (ages 14, 17 up) Meth. Church, B and W, 30 min.

PICTURE in YOUR MIND - man still has his roots in ancient hate and superstitions but his vision toward the light. Elimination of racial, national, and religious prejudice on this shrinking planet is everybody's business (15 up) Internat'l. Film Found., color, 16 min.

Other featured films: (for details see our WIL-WSP Peace Education Committee list)

DOES DISARMAMENT MAKE SENSE? - economic and social gains of total disarmament as contrasted to the proposed reduction of armaments. (ages 15 up) UWF, 14 min.

THE TOYMAKER, BOUNDARY LINES, NEIGHBORS - 3 separate films depicting the oneness of man.

OVERTURE - cooperation through the U.N. to overcome effects of war and poverty (10,14 up)

We also recommend:

ALTERNATIVES - Conscientious objectors doing community services in lieu of military training, as provided by law. (ages 12, 17 up) AFSC and 8 other groups, 24 min.

LANGUAGE OF FACES - AFSC film depicting the effects of the balance of terror in U.S.

THE HOLE - new prize-winning fantasy about moles, missiles and men.

SOUND of a STONE - need for fairness, objectivity, and freedom of speech. Nat'l. Council of Churches, color or B and W (rental), 27 min.

THE GREAT COMMANDMENT - (feature film) a powerful presentation of the meaning of Christ's "great commandment"; a worship experience; entertaining. (rental), 82 min.

NOTE: For all but the last three films, we provide discussion study guides giving a brief description of the theme, suggested questions, and several references.

WPC offers films for special occasions such as Hiroshima Day and Easter. It is advisable to schedule film-discussions as far in advance as possible, though it is sometimes possible to secure a program on last-minute notice.

A peace education service of the WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER, 2111 Florida Ave., N.W., AD4-2111.

(rev. Feb. 1964)

I am interested Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ (name, last, - first - middle)

in W.P.C's program. _____ (# & street -P.O. - state - zip code -- phone)

I enclose $ as my contribution to help maintain your service for peace.

Please arrange for the following film-discussion, speaker, &/or literature display:
for (organization or group) _____
on (date) _____, (hour) _____, (address) _____

Please keep me informed of your activities _____. I volunteer my services _____.

- - - - - - - - - -

NOTE: The following film became available after our Film-Discussion leaflet went to press. It is especially timely now as the Senate considers the House-passed bill for a nationwide fallout shelter system costing an estimated $6.8 billion in five years.

SPEAK UP: CIVIL DEFENSE - TV discussion, pro and con, between two CD officers and A.F.S.C. Peace Education Secretary. AFSC 28 min.

WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER, 2111 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 - AD 4-2111

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I WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT. --

WHAT CAN I DO?

YOU CAN:

- Register
- Vote
- Attend Political Meetings
- Display Candidates' Pictures
- Contribute Money
- Sign Nominating Petitions

YOU CAN JOIN

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY!

"Welfare"

WHO KILLED SONNY COOPER ???

Sonny Cooper was the father of eleven children. On Monday of last week his body was found in the river. Shortly before his death Cooper was quoted as saying: "Welfare's got my children, I have no rea on to live."

Senator Byrd's law states that families cannot receive welfare food as long as there is a "man in the home." Sonny Cooper, in order to feed his children, deserted them. Shortly after that, he oommitted suicide.

COME TO A MEMORIAL SERVICE
FOR SONNY COOPER

Wednesday November 13
7:30 PM

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Nichols Ave. & Howard Rd. SE
Reverend James Coates

HEAR

Julius W. Hobson - Chairman, Washington Congress of Racial Equality - CORE

---

Sponsored by: CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
SNCC - Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee
Southeast Neighborhood House
~~LARE~~ - District Action for Racial Equality

# PROTEST SEGREGATION—NORTH OR SOUTH

# DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SEGREGATION IN DEERFIELD, ILLINOIS

**The Chicago Committee of Racial Equality (CORE) urges you to join in a demonstration protesting segregation in Deerfield, Illinois.**

**In 1959, work was under way for an integrated housing development in Deerfield. To prevent Negroes from living in Deerfield, the town condemned the land for a park.**

**Segregation is evil whether enforced by brutality in Birmingham or by "legal" maneuvering in Deerfield.**

## Demand Integration In The North, In White Suburbia As Our Brothers Demand Integration In The South

### MARCH FOR FREEDOM—Saturday May 18th

Walk to Deerfield—The starting point will be the junction of Caldwell (14) and Waukegan (42A) Roads at 11:00 a.m. Transportation to the starting point will be available at 9:00 a.m. from (1) Friendship House, 4233 S. Indiana and (2) Project House, 3543 West Jackson.

### FREEDOM RALLY IN DEERFIELD—Saturday, May 18th at 7:00 P.M.

The rally will be held on one of the two condemned sites near the corner of Deerfield and Wilmot Roads. After the rally, those who can will stay over night.

### OUTDOOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN DEERFIELD—Sunday May 19th

**At 11:00 a.m., and again at 12:30 p.m., religious services will be held on the condemned land in Deerfield.**

# FREEDOM NOW!


**CHICAGO COMMITTEE OF**

CORE

**CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY**

**54 WEST RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS—Tel. 372-4251**

# THE WASHINGTON CORESPONDENT

Vol. 1 - No. 3 JULY 1962 P. O. Box 546 - Washington 4, D.C.

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman

ETHELBERT W. HASKINS
Editor

ROBIN STANDISH
Assistant Editor

## DRUG FAIR AGREEMENT

The Drug Fair is now seeking Negro employees for white collar jobs in their District stores.

Washington CORE reached an agreement with Drug Fair on July 19 when the CORE negotiating team composed of Julius Hobson, Rimsky Atkinson, Paul Bennett and Ethelbert Haskins, met with the Drug Fair management. Drug Fair had requested the meeting as a result of CORE'S July 17th picket of the main store at 17th and K Streets.

Drug Fair's claims to an equal employment policy and a generally liberal attitude contrasted sharply with their lack of Negro employees in responsible positions. Although Warren Morse found several Negroes employed by Drug Fair when he toured their Virginia plant, Alice and Teresa Alt checked for CORE and found virtually no Negroes employed in Drug Fair's District stores.

Drug Fair has 30 days (i.e. until August 31) to demonstrate a merit hiring policy by hiring Negro employees in white collar positions in District stores. To implement this Drug Fair has contacted the U.S. Employment Service and the Urban League. In the Washington Star, Drug Fair states that they will hire without regard to race, creed, or color.

If Drug Fair has hired Negroes in responsible positions by mid-August CORE's work will come to a successful conclusion.

## WASHINGTON CORE CHAIRMAN WEARS TWO HATS

At the National Convention of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY held in Miami, Florida June 28 through July 2, WASHINGTON CORE Chairman, Julius Hobson was elected to the NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL from the SOUTHEAST REGION.

The SOUTHEAST REQION extends from Virginia south through Florida and west to the Mississippi. The representative's duties in this Civil-Rights-war-torn region consists of coordinating the activities of the chapters engaged in projects beyond their own localities..

We believe a recognition of CORE's outstanding performance during the past year in combatting job discrimination was in part responsible for Julius' new office.

Our delegates' report before the convention showed WASHINGTON CORE to be far and away the top chapter on the job discrimination front.

For both the accomplishment and its proper recognition, WASHINGTON CORE is justifiably proud.

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tonians.

CORE respectfully suggests that Wendell Parris,Sr. bring his son around to our picket line to meet some of the other young people who feel as he does, and are doing something about it, the next time CORE finds it necessary to lean on some business organization who is guilty of discriminatory hiring practices

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NEXT MEETING Tuesday, August 7, 1962 - Alliance Room, All Souls Church, 16th and Harvard Sts., N. W. - 8:00 P.M.

## YOUNG MR. PARRIS

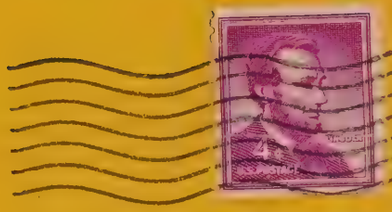
For the past two weeks an interesting exchange of personal opinions concerning job discrimination in Washington has been making the rounds in the local press by way of letters to the editors. Some of the observations represented clear thinking while others revealed their writer's complete lack of touch with the present day thinking of those of us who believe in full citizenship (and no less) for all citizens.

The controversy was evoked by a letter written by one Wendell Parris, Sr. complaining about his son's inability to find employment in Washington as a result of job discrimination. CORE knows that Wendell Parris had reason to complain, and that Mr. Parris, Jr. had reason to gag at the bitter pill of rejection -- especially after a young lifetime spent on the receiving end of the usual cliches-for-schoolboys about equal opportunity for all and the rewards for virtue and conformity.

One cannot help wondering, however, why Parris,Sr. did not at least hint at some of the facts of life to young Mr. Parris before the l tter made his dash into the world of reality. But that's water over the dam. If a father wants to give an untimely streach to the period of his son's innocence that is the father's business. What is more important, one wonders what th the Messrs. Parris intend to do about their plight-- which incidentally is consubstantial with that of thousands of other Washing-

(cont'd middle column)



Julius W. Hobson
4801 - Queens Chapel Terr. NE.
City

# THE WASHINGTON CORESPONDENT

Vol. 1 - No. 8 January, 1963 P. O. Box 546, Washington, D. C.

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman — ETHELBERT W. HASKINS, Editor — ROBIN STANDISH, Assistant Editor

## HUB LINE SUSPENDED

After picketing the Hub Furniture Company's 7th and D Streets store for two Saturdays, CORE has temporarily dismantled its line. Hub has hired two full time Negro salesmen and is supposedly in the process of obtaining three or four others on a part-time basis. This is a reasonable start in the direction of having its sale force reflect the composition of the Washington Community. CORE will keep close scrutiny on Hub's progress.

**********

## SKIP THE CHIP

Frito-Lay Potato Chip Company is on CORE's list for direct action. The "agreement" they offered our Employment Committee was unacceptable. They tried to pass the buck with the usual cry of "unions" but CORE has letters from the unions involved stating that they are non-discriminatory. A hand-bill distributing program asking for a boycott was begun Saturday, January 26. This project will be pushed with the aid of churches and other community organizations.

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## ROGERS PEET: CITY CAMPAIGN

Washington CORE will return to Rogers Peet with its picket line soon. We expect to have lines running simultaneously at R-P's in New York City and Boston. Indications are that the operation will be a difficult one. CORE is digging in for a long siege.

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## ELECTIONS SOON

In order to vote in the forthcoming elections CORE members should have participated in at least one of the 3 preceding action projects. A special committee has been set up to determine members who are eligible.

## CORE $ CAMPAIGN

Now is the time for all good members to pledge $1.00 per month for 1963. (bargain rate this week only: married couples $1.50)

**NEXT MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1963**

**Alliance Room - ALL SOULS CHURCH**
**16th & Harvard Sts., N.W.**

**8:00 P. M.**

## A STATEMENT ON INTENT AND WHY

CORE believes that noble principles should be put into practice; good intentions implemented, and worthwhile promises kept.

Since time immemorial, thoughtful men have drawn up documentary blueprints for the broad based improvement of man's lot. Respectable men have declared their good intentions. And politicians have made worthy promises.

Implicit in these chronicles and pronouncements is the conviction that no group of men can hope to attain the plain of dignity and humanity they are capable of as long as other men flounder in the ooz of denial and exploitation.

These pronouncements are always made mockery of to a greater or lesser degree. No sooner than their publication, little men of selfish persuasion have proceeded to ignore them, or turn convenient excerpts from them upside down. A case in point is the Dixiecrat interpretation of the States Rights clauses of the U. S. Constitution. They consider states rights a license to brutalize minority citizens and deny them the franchise.

It is no wonder that new declarations of human concern from high places are greeted by the sensitive, informed citizen with a ho-hum, and the marginal citizen with curl-lipped contempt and even suspicion.

CORE believes that the slow fermentation of the yeast of justice in human affairs lies in part at the door of the ordinary burgher. This species contains too many of what C. Wright Mills called altogether private men--wrapped up in their piddling personal pursuits. Should they nudge their leadership now and then in the direction of progress, all mankind would benefit. But with things as they are, human society sadly needs a conscience.

Washington CORE is doing what it can to fill the breach. We intend to keep up a drumfire of protest, picketing, and whatever type of non-violent direct action we can devise until such action is no longer needed here in the Capital of the Free World.

WASHINGTON CORE
P.O. Box 546
Washington 4, D.C.




WASHINGTON, 3
FEB 2
12³⁰AM
1963
D.C.

Rimsky Atkinson
422 - 5th St, S.E.
City

# THE WASHINGTON CORESPONDENT

Vol. 2 - No. 1 June 1963 P. O. Box 546, Washington, D. C.

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman
ETHELBERT W. HASKINS, Editor
ROBIN STANDISH, Assistant Editor

## ELECTION HELD

The annual election of officers was held May 14. The slate was elected as presented by the Nominating Committee. The Officers are:

Julius W. Hobson - President
Rimsky Atkinson - V. Pres.
Dolores Pelham - Rec. Sec.
Joan Bacchus - Cor. Sec.
Ashley Toon - Treasurer

At the first Executive Council meeting of the new administrative year, held May 21, the appointment of the following Committee Chairmen was announced:

Gilbert Douglas - Fund Raising
Charles Berger - Employment
Jack Goodwin - Membership
Frank Lindenfeld - Housing
Wardell Lindsey - "
Floyd Monroe - Constitution
Richard Scupi - "
Charles Mason - "

Paul Bennett is our new Parliamentarian.

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## WASHINGTON CORE'S JOBOMETER TOPS 2800

Although CORE's direct action for the past three months has been on the segregated housing front, we've been going Gung-Ho in employment also. In fact, we've had a hand in securing more new jobs for Negroes in the last two months than in all our other years combined. In two important conferences last month, one with a District Commissioner here, and the other at the general offices of the Western Electric Corp. in New York, Julius was able to bring CORE's job batting average up to a shade over 2800. Prior to that time our count stood at 600 jobs opened for Negroes where none had existed before.

The D. C. Government is in the process of hiring 200 Negro youths in summer jobs which were previously closed to them. Now there will be 200 fewer youngsters on the streets of the city while out-of-town kids come in and grab the summer plums. Many of the young people in the just-finished-high school category will be able to pay their college entrance for this autumn and pursue a higher education.

Western Electric is in the process of hiring 2000 Negroes. This number will apply on a nationwide basis--despite the fact that Washington CORE did the negotiating.

The personnel people at WE wanted CORE to help them recruit. We were unable to do so. We do not have the machinery for recruiting; besides, the sedentary

(cont'd. page 3

## ANTEDILUVIANISM

Organizations and species have a common trait. Some of them show conspicuous inabilities for adjusting to change. They are capable of striking but one posture. After a good modus vivendi with the environment of their formative years, they become hide-bound against the evolving panorama of time. With the same steps which they once strode majestically across a geological or historical stage they later lumber into oblivion. One can hardly decide whether they deserve sympathy or disdain. Certainly the landscape will be neater when they pass into the pages of history-- to be given respect in retrospect, against a backdrop where their outlooks were proper.

Within the last month CORE talked with a firm whose employees number in the hundred-forty-thousands. This firm countered our accusation of employment discrimination by asserting they had been trying to hire Negroes for some time. It had been in contact with an organization known traditionally as a clearing house for Negro job-seekers. According to the employer, the organization consistently sent over-qualified applicants: Jackie Robinsons to fill sandlot slots and Ph.D's for pearl-diving (dish washing) jobs. The firm has a policy against hiring grossly over-qualified applicants. No one was ever accepted from our organization with the Jackie Robinson complex.

The time has past when every Negro applying for a position is expected to go on to enter the trade or profession's Hall of Fame. There aren't that many supermen in the world. Supermen requirements for Negroes is not what is meant by equal job opportunity.

CORE believes in equal opportunity for employment and advancement for all citizens-- without any of the worrisome and unfair qualifications and hesitations which some of us who should know better, persist in retaining.

**********
* NEXT THREE MEETINGS *
* Tuesday, June 25, 1963 *
* Tuesday, July 9, 1963 *
* Tuesday, July 23, 1963 *
* *
* 8 pm ALLIANCE ROOM, ALL *
* SOULS CHURCH *
* 16th and Harvard Sts., N. W. *
**********

## PROTEST A HOWLING SUCCESS

The Freedom March and Protest in
h a dozen other concerned Civil Rights
ations joined CORE on Friday, June
a howling success. The crowd was
d to number more than 3000.

act of the March was felt even
egan. Julius and leaders of
e other Organizations were in-
to a meeting with a half dozen Dis-
and Federal officials to discuss
lanned Protest. The hosts manifested the usual rationale of public servants who interpret their roles as civil stabilizers. They were more interested in affecting an everybody-is-happy image than remedying the wrongs which make people unhappy.

In front of the Municipal Building, the Mrachers were addressed by Commissioner Tobriner. (No Negroes were in evidence in the throngs of employees standing in the windows of the District Building). The Commissioner was precise and specific. He promised a fair housing ordinance no later than the end of this session of Congress. He explained that if Congress did not pass such a law, then the Commissioners would issue the ordinance. Mr. Tobriner also promised a fair employment ordinance. Moreover, the 200 jobs for Negro youth referred to in another column (Jobometer) have become 1000 jobs according to the Commissioner.

In front of the Justice Department, Attorney General Kennedy spoke. His speech was disappointing-- in sound and content. It was depressing really. One had expected more from him. His public address system was not working very well and he was angry. From the audible snatches of his speech one heard that there was no discrimination in the Justice Department. He defied anyone to name one Negro lawyer who had been denied employment in the Department. One is sure he was on safe ground there. One was equally sure he was doing what C. P. Snow in his Richmond Lecture at Downing College, Cambridge on May 1, called finesseing by playing with little truths to conceal big ones.

The interested can go and see for themselves. Stand in front of the Justice Department at 5:30 any workday and watch the hundreds on hundreds of employees pour from the building. Count the Negroes. Then draw your own conclusions.

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### Washington CORE's Jobometer (cont'd)

activities would obstruct our action programs. We've got to keep moving.

************************

Julius W. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace N.E.
Washington 17, D.C.

## CORE INTRODUCES DC TO DWEL-IN

As you know by now from the news media, CORE introduced DC to the dwell-in on Saturday, June 8. This is just the beginning. If the racist realtors could not tell by our picket lines and the two sit-ins we had during the last three months, this is to serve notice that CORE is in dead earnest. We have plans for putting Negroes in every Cafritz Co. apartment in DC. If the Cafritz Co. intends to slap us with a court order in every case it will need a thousand hands. We are in touch with three other organizations willing to cooperate with us. We are preparing to move on a massive scale.

## MEMBERSHIP DUES

It is time again for membership dues. Regular membership this year is three dollars. Please make your remittance at a regular meeting or mail it to:

Chairman, Membership Committee
WASHINGTON CORE
P.O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

**************************

## CORE OFFICE

Through the efforts of Vice President Rimsky Atkinson, CORE has acquired the use of an office and some important stenographic equipment. Those of us engaged in the battle of the waxing mailing list are especially happy about the address-o-graph machine.

Thanks also to the persistent and imaginative attention Rimsky gives to improving our administrative machinery, we are starting off this year with a considerably better card filing system. The newly designed cards have blanks and blocks for pertinent information about members-- special skills and interests which CORE can call upon for instance. Each card has a tear-off stub for use as a receipt/membership card.

In addition, CORE expects to have a listed telephone soon.

**********************************

## BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

In the unlikely event someone was toying with the idea of strangling the COREspondent in its cradle, the chance is gone. He (she) procrastinated too long. With this issue the Organ is a year old.

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PICKETED

On Friday, May 24, CORE picketed the United States Department of Justice. While the line was outside, Frank Lindenfeld and Rimsky Atkinson tried unsuccessfully to get an audience with the Attorney General.

CORE's action was to protest the Attorney General's refusal to file an Amicus Curiae brief in support of Modern Community Developers' petition for a Supreme Court review of the Deerfield Housing case. Modern Community Developers is a stock company which lends money expressly for the construction of interracial housing developments. It is the only corporation of its kind in the country. The Deerfield Housing case arose out of MCD's effort to construct a development in Deerfield. Deerfield, located 25 miles north of Chicago, is one of the many all-white suburbs which ring American cities.

The Deerfield city fathers condemned the MCD property for a park site when it was found out that the development would be integrated. MCD filed suit in the U.S. District Court accusing the Deerfield fathers of conspiring to deprive the corporation and its clients of their civil rights. According to Morris Milgram, MCD president who explained the matter at CORE's May 21 Executive Council meeting, and Mr. Skull, an MCD director, who came to our May 28 meeting, the case worked its way up through the Courts-- with each succeeding judge agreeing straight-faced with the Deerfield Fathers that, not racial segregation, oh no! (how could you say that), but a community's right to use its power of eminent domain is really the question in point here.

The Supreme Court, with hundreds of civil rights cases before it for consideration, refused to hear the Deerfield Case. The Court confines its scrutiny to representative or fundamental cases.

MCD thinks the case is fundamental. It has again requested that the Supreme Court review the case. But it has little hope that the High Court will change its mind. This is where the Justice Department comes in. If the Attorney General files an Amicus Curiae (friend of the court) brief supporting the request for the review, the Court will hear the case.

The case will decide whether communities all over the country are able to use their eminent domain powers to preserve segregated housing. If the Deerfield Fathers win, the equal opportunity in housing, for which the Kennedy Administration has expressed so much concern, will receive a set-back which may last for years to come..

All, but all, the important Civil Rights thinkers agree that the case is fundamental. They have said so emphatically in telegrams to the Attorney General. But so far, Mr. RFK, who has assured the world of his concern for civil rights has not indicated that he agrees with the Civil Righters.

# MAYDAY MAYDAY

## SCHOOL Boycott
## MONDAY, MAY 1

# FREEDOM SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

Junior & Senior High Students
AT
Sylvan Theater, Washington
Monument Grounds
From 9:00am - 3:00pm
- BRING YOUR LUNCH! -

# T.V. FREEDOM SCHOOL

Children Under 10 Years
WATCH
WOOK-TV - Channel 14
From 12 noon - 4:00pm
MONDAY, MAY 1

# STAY OUT OF SCHOOL !

# NEGRO PARTICIPATION IN TELEVISION

## Representation Is Far From Adequate Despite Some Recent Progress

By JACK GOULD

THE determination of Negroes to achieve full citizenship is being extended quietly to television. On the screen and off, efforts are being made to win equality of status consistent with the place of the Negro in American life. Since TV is a medium that cuts across three mainstreams of activity of great influence — entertainment, advertising and journalism — the relationship between broadcasting and the Negro is as varied as it is important.

The ideal of full integration on the home screen obtains regularly in only the instance that everybody now takes as a matter of course: professional baseball and football. The opportunity afforded Negroes in those sports finds reflection and acceptance on the screen. But in virtually every other phase of television, participation by the Negro is either token or specialized, falling far short of adequate representation.

### White Image

What concerns the Negro perhaps foremost is that the overall image of television has been almost exclusively white, hour by hour and night by night. Of the hundreds of faces that appear on the screen every day, notably in the entertainment programs and the commercials that constitute the bulk of video output, the Negro is represented so seldom that his disfranchisement has been almost complete.

To this end, advertisers are being asked wherever possible, if only in crowd scenes of a commercial's background, to include a percentage of Negroes proportional to their numbers in the United States. On local television the campaign is beginning to bear limited fruit, but in national advertising the progress is not too encouraging.

The advertising issue affords one illustration of why Negroes are increasingly pursuing economic boycott. National advertisers that derive heavy income from the Southern market have been hesitant for financial reasons to associate Negroes with their products lest they incur the disapproval of retailers or consumers opposed to integration.

This philosophy, moreover, applies to sponsorship of news documentaries dealing with the dominant issue on the domestic scene. Advertisers do not intrude into the content of reports on the segregation crisis; they merely invoke the option of abstaining from underwriting such programing. Among TV news executives, the practice is known as the "sitout."

The "sitout," to which many Negroes feel the only answer is a demonstration of their purchasing power in the marketplace, also extends to entertainment. For every Ed Sullivan who gives a generous hearing to Negro variety artists or every Nat Hiken who writes a Negro figure into "Sergeant Bilko" or "Car 54, Where Are You?" many producers tacitly omit Negroes to avoid commercial complications.

### No Change

The campaign of Negro organizations to rid entertainment of the usual stereotypes, most notably the humorous maid and the lazy Uncle Tom, cut off a minor source of employment that had not aroused Southern objections. To present the Negro as a figure of dignity and education was not something that most of Hollywood was prepared to undertake. And by and large it still isn't, though exceptions do occur.

To writers of television scripts there is a question: Which comes first—society's full acceptance of the Negro, or television's full acceptance? But even so, it is a dismaying fact that in the face of the most dramatic moral issue to face the country since the Civil War, there has yet to be so much as a single network drama dealing in compelling terms with the agonies of living outside white democracy. If the average run of television in the nineteen-sixties seems incredibly vapid to the discriminating white viewer, how must it strike his Negro counterpart?

In late weeks, all of television has given expanded time to the relatively small group of Negroes who have acted as spokesmen and leaders in improving their lot. Indeed, one could ask television to go further afield and solicit a greater diversity of Negro opinion. In going behind what sometimes seems almost like a contest in militancy on the part of Negro leaders, TV has not particularly exerted itself.

### Goals

But while immediate coverage of the burgeoning social revolution is of prime importance for the medium, it should not obscure a long-range goal with respect to the role of the Negro.

What is desperately needed in discussion and interview programs is the inclusion of Negroes not because they are Negroes but because they are competent spokesmen in the field under review. In the arts, education, government, law, whatever, there are people with dark skin who can be heard in precisely the same context as whites. In inviting Negroes to be heard only because of the significance of their minority economic or social status, even well-meaning moderators of liberal turn can inadvertently compound segregation.

Negroes have ideas and opinions on everything under the sun besides integration; these also need to be brought to the fore as part of the true attainment of equality. While on the basic racial question the Negro will wish to speak with a united voice, in other areas there should be the stimulus of difference of opinion among Negroes as there is among whites. The fascinating diversity of people knows no color line.

### Open Door

In terms of the internal structure of television, it is high time that broadcasting opened the doors of Negro opportunity against the day when Negroes will no longer be the only significant minority not to have climbed to the policymaking level of the networks. But when a Negro does become a member of the executive echelon, it should not be as a token vice president in charge of "the problem." The Negro is weary of that tack; above all, he wants in television the chance to be accepted on merit because no other factor is relevant.

CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
NALC - NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
CENP - COMMITTEE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO PERFORMERS

DEMONSTRATE:

1) To PROTEST against the discriminatory casting practices of David Merrick in "Subways Are For Sleeping" and his refusal to discuss with CORE his casting policy with regard to Negro performers.

2) To URGE Actors Equity Association and the League of New York Theatres to take action against such discriminatory practices and provide for future policies of fair employment.

YOU CAN HELP BY:

1) Protesting by letter, telegram or phone call to:

Mr. David Merrick - 246 West 44th Street
Mr. Robert Whitehead, President, League of New York Theatres
165 West 46th Street
Actors Equity Association - 226 West 47th Street

2) Attending only those plays which present a valid picture of a democratic integrated American society.

3) Planning theatre parties only for those productions which depict Negro Americans in their ever expanding role in American life.

NEW YORK POST

**MURRAY KEMPTON**

# Gotham's Lily White Subways

No one seems to have paid much attention to the intermittent pickets from C. O. R. E. who have shown up outside the New York City plays, "Subways Are for Sleeping" and "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," this month.


Murray Kempton

They represent Negro actors looking for work. They complain that "Subways Are for Sleeping" has hired no Negro performers. This is one of those complaints which, when it comes from Negroes, annoy us white people, since we feel that talent should be the only test, and, having deeded over our taste to David Merrick, have to be secure in the sense that he feels the same way.

" 'Subways Are for Sleeping,' " says C. O. R. E., "could have truthfully portrayed Negroes in their ever expanding role in American life, by employing them as dancers, singers and actors in such roles as:

"1. Station guard; 2. delivery boy; 3. caretaker; 4. social worker; 5. teen-agers; 6. photographer; 7. museum guard; 8. doorman; 9. subway riders."

## *Sums Up 'Naturalism'*

Are we to understand, then, that there are no Negro riders on the New York City subway Merrick has re-created for us in "Subways Are for Sleeping"? That would seem to sum up rather nicely that naturalism of which the American stage is so proud. In pursuit of realism directors flog our actors to excesses of belching, retching, scratching, and itching, and then they invent a New York City subway populated entirely by pretty white chorus boys.

Negroes must still be a minority among social workers in New York City, but they are, if anything, a majority among delivery boys, station guards, and subway riders, all being classes of victims of the exploitation which makes New York City great.

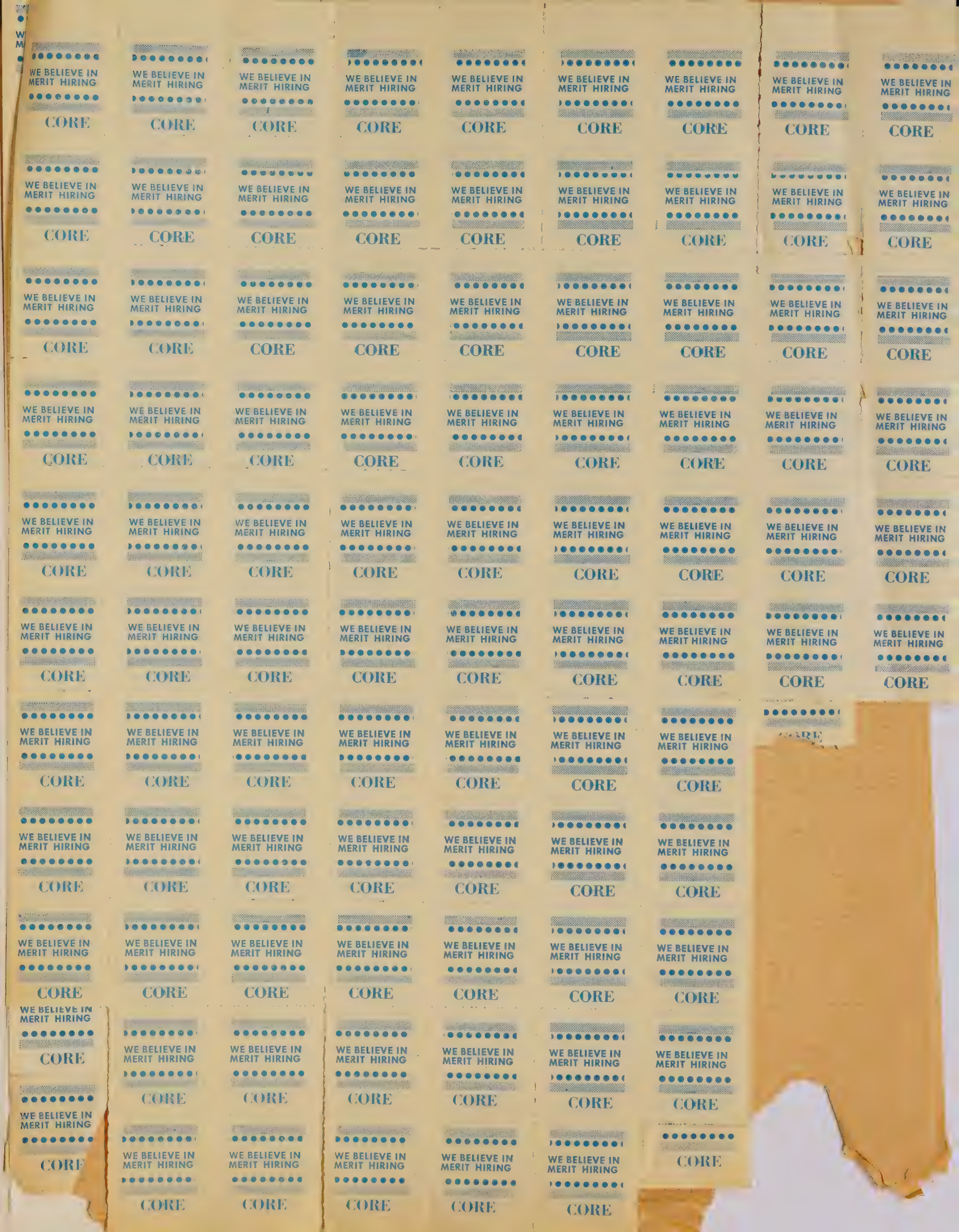
The fact is that an ordinary Negro in New York City cannot hope to be much more than a delivery boy or a station guard; it is offensively brash of him to aspire to be an actor on a stage portraying a delivery boy or a station guard. An actor belongs to a class above the Negro of ordinary talent. Actors Equity reported that of the 2,061 jobs available to actors last season, only 126 were open to Negroes.

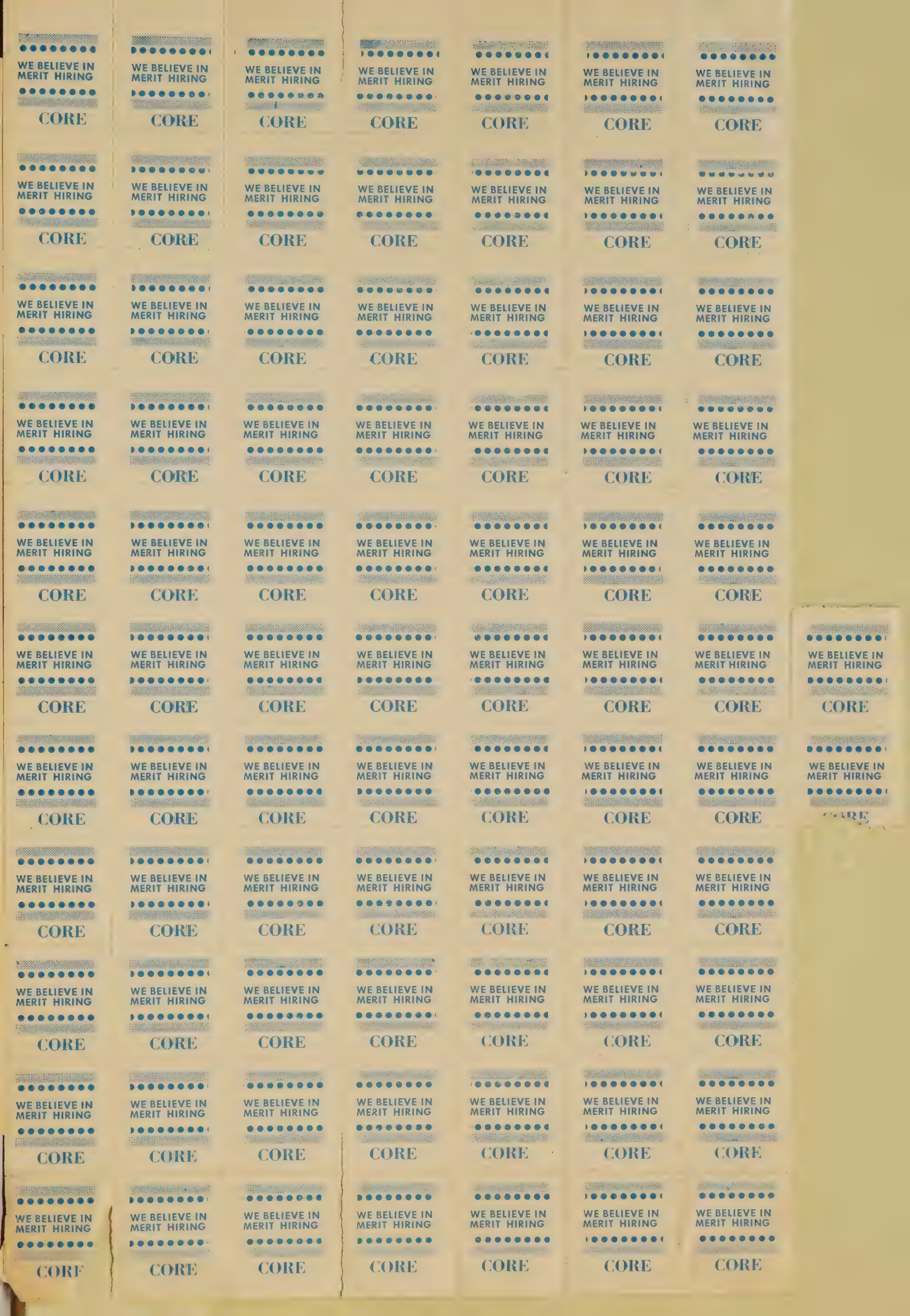
## *Only Negro Actors Used*

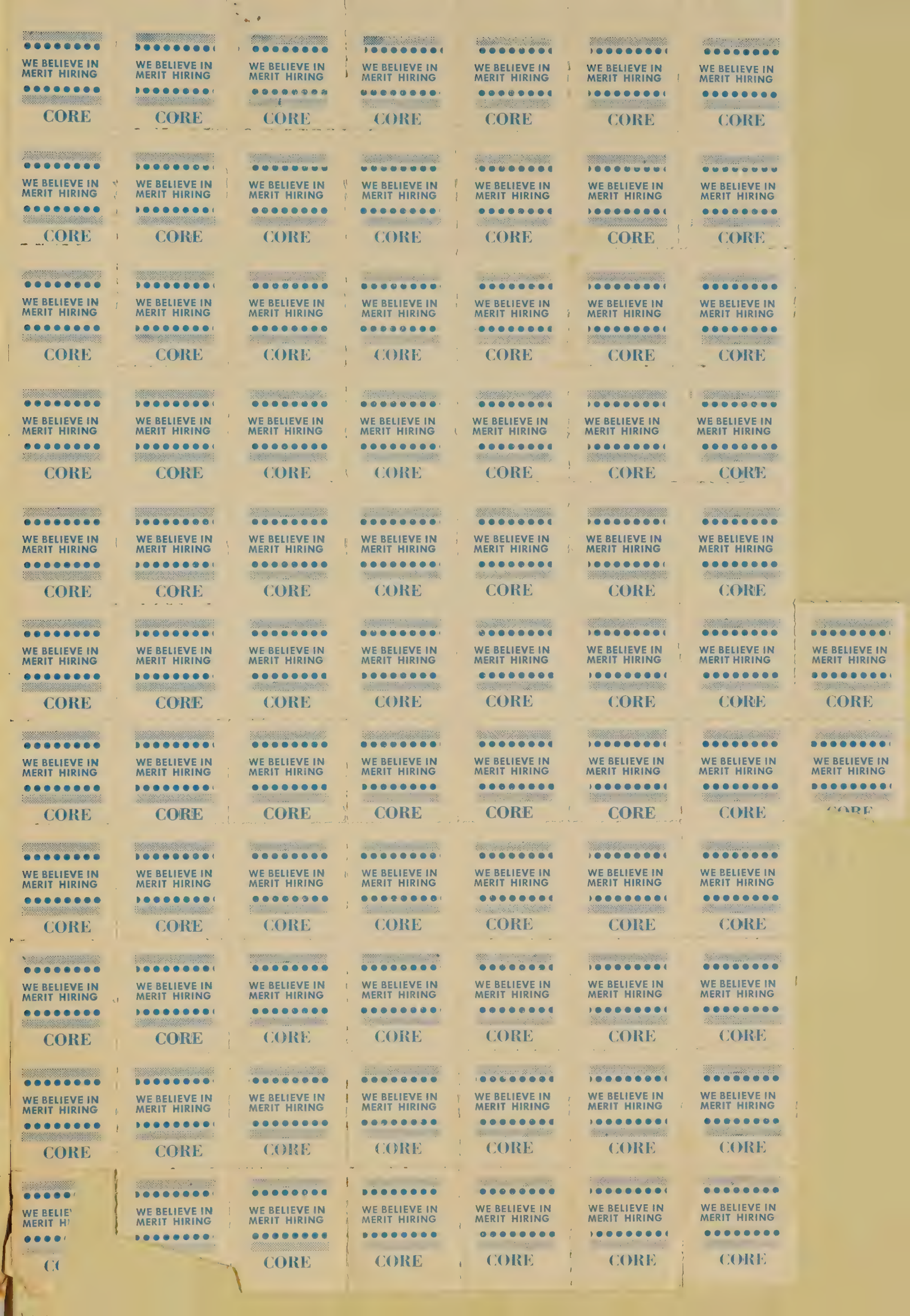
Now some of this percentage comes from "The Blacks," which employs only Negro actors. Then every year there are at least four unfortunate attempts to recreate the struggles of the Negro in the south

Subtracting these special plays, this leaves almost no parts for an ordinary Negro actor where he is not a symbol, and, what is worse, not a symbol even of the Subway Rider or the Delivery Boy but merely a symbol of The Negro.

Our imagination does not conceive the reality of our daily life. For example, our children may well be cursed with a musical about Robert F. Wagner legend—a figure, after all, somewhere between Jimmy Walker and Fiorello La Guardia, while lacking the virtues of either. A major factor in Wagner's survival was J. Raymond Jones, the only politician left in New York City who really has a presence. But the idea of a Negro sitting with other politicians and being part of command decisions is so outlandish that, if there is a Raymond Jones in this epic, I'm sure he will have to be a white man—named Charley Murphy—and played by some Ed Begley of the '80s.


WE BELIEVE IN MERIT HIRING
CORE


WE BELIEVE IN
MERIT HIRING
CORE


WE BELIEVE IN
MERIT HIRING
CORE

Hulbert: spoke to Mr. Little -
Chm. of Quebec & Guantanamo
Group. Pres. Secretary says
~~He says~~ no brutality.

They charge w/ beating
in Albany.
— Griffin, Georgia Weed. —

Neal Hulbert - interviewed on Dec. 31st.
Refused Counsel - C.B. King attempted
(Negro)

Fr Guantanamo

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
ALL MASS MEDIA
DECEMBER 23, 1963

For further information:
Committee for Nonviolent Action
New York City: 325 Lafayette St.
New York 12, N.Y.
(212) WAlker 5-9415
Albany, Ga.: (912) 435-9567

Albany, Georgia -- December 23. Thirteen members of the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace, and one local supporter, were arrested in Albany today, shortly afternoon, as they turned onto Jefferson Street from Oglethorpe in order to walk through the main shopping area. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett had prescribed for the walk a route which avoided this section of town, but believing that they have the moral and constitutional right to communicate freely with the public, the walkers -- first giving Chief Pritchett 2-day advance notice of their intentions -- took the route he had forbidden. They are being charged with failure to follow the parade route prescribed, disorderly conduct, and refusal to obey an officer. Twelve of the fourteen refused to assist in their own arrest and most of them were carried to the police wagon on stretchers. All fourteen have refused bail and have stopped eating. No date has been set for trial. Those arrested are: Carl Arnold, 21, Atlanta, Ga.; Anthony Brown, 27, San Francisco, Calif.; Allen Cooper, 25, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Erica Enzer, 37, Chicago, Ill.; Michele Gloor, 20, Northbrook, Ill.; Peter Gregonis, 38, Silverton, Ore.; H. Katherine Havice, 23, Boulder, Colo.; Yvonne Klein, 30, Minneapolis, Minn.; Bradford Lyttle, 36, Voluntown, Conn.; Alan Nyysola, 22, Baltimore, Md.; Eric Robinson, 20, Lompoc, Calif.; Ray Robinson, Jr., 28, Washington, D. C.; Edith Snyder, 22, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and local supporter, Tyrone Jackson 20.

A friend of the walkers, Fred Moore, is also being held by the police. En route to Florida to visit relatives, he had stopped off in Albany to

spend a day or two with the walkers. He went out this morning to observe their demonstration from a safe distance, and after the arrest, went to the police station to inquire about the charges against them. He is being arbitrarily held for investigation.

The purpose of the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk is to urge reconciliation between the people of the United States and the people of Cuba, and a turning away from reliance upon military force to solve international problems. The Walk is sponsored by the Committee for Nonviolent Action, which has a national office in New York City. The committee from its founding in 1957 has conducted a variety of demonstrations against militarism. The San Francisco to Moscow Walk for Peace is perhaps the committee's best known project, carrying its message of unilateral disarmament and nonviolent resistance to thousands of people in the Communist world. Says Ken Meister, one of the walkers (not arrested today): "We had hoped to be able to bring our program as freely to the people of Albany, Georgia as we were allowed to bring it to the people in Warsaw, Poland and Moscow, Russia. It is especially disheartening that we we were stopped at the Christmas season from speaking without hinderance a message of 'peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

#

## THOUGHTS ON FREEDOM

Why do we feel so limited
Just because the bars are there
When our thoughts and hearts
Are as free as the November air?

Free to roam over the past
And the future, to plan and
Study, to enter freely
In communion with a friend.

Time to explore our interior,
Set our mental house in order,
Still hard to tackle when left
Behind the bars to moulder.

Ken Meister (written in the
Gwinnett County jail)

## QUEBEC-WASHINTON-GUANTANAMO WALK FOR PEACE
## BULLETIN

Tuesday Dec. 24 The weary outsiders (Barbara Deming, Ron Moose, Ken Meister and John Stephens) spent part of the day catching up on the sleep missed the night before from working on the press release and bulletin til 6 in the morning. More phone calls were made. Chief Pritchett informed us that the trial date would not be set until January 8 (speedy trial Georgia style) and that visiting hours at the jail were 12 - 2. C. B. King visited those in jail in the afternoon in his capacity as lawyer. All are well and in good spirits. The Albany Movement had a board meeting to see what they could do to help. Barbara and John went. A mass meeting is being set up for Monday at which we are to speak, and maybe things like picketing will develop. We started the wearying process of sending out another press release on civil liberties, but didn't stay up all night to get it out.

Wednesday Dec. 25 MERRY CHRISTMAS! Barbara was up first and the rest started crawling out of bed when they heard Fred Moore talking to her. He was let out of jail around 7 AM. The police made 2 attempts to take Fred's fingerprints but he would not cooperate and wasn't fingerprinted. Barbara and John went to visit the rest of the jailees at 12:20 hoping to manage without being arrested. At first they were refused permission to visit by the desk sergeant -- visiting hours he said were over at 12:30. Rev. Wells, a local Negro minister, came in, inquired about the visiting of Chief Pritchett who followed him in, and suddenly all were allowed to visit. The jail typically is dirty with dirty matresses and no sheets. It is kept hot all the time. There are no towels or soap. Tony Brown is without his glasses which he needs to see much. The girls were deprived of such necessities as sanitary napkins. Eric Robinson has stopped fasting. Barbara has spent much time writing an article for the Southwest Georgian, a Negro weekly. Ron, John, and Ken paid a social visit in the evening and gleaned the names of some influential Negroes. Fred left for Florida at 10:30 PM for a belated Christmas with his family. We made up a list of things for all you good readers to do to help. (See over) Soon we will have a similar one for local people.

We have been remiss in not listing in the previous bulletin the names of the people in jail. Here they are. Carl Arnold, Tony Brown, Allen Cooper, Erica Enzer, Michele Gloor, Peter Gregonis, Kit Havice, Tyrone Jackson, Yvonne Klein, Brad Lyttle, Alan Nyysola, Eric Robinson, Ray Robinson, Jr., Edith Snyder. Please write to them as well as working on more of the suggestions for action listed on the other side of the page.

# H E L P  W A N T E D !

Because we have had inquiries on how to help in our struggle with the city official of Albany to be free to exercise our normal civil liberties, here are some suggestions.

A. To help boost the morale of the Q-W-G Walkers now in the Albany City Jail

1. Write letters to them % Albany City Jail, Albany, Ga.
2. Ask local acquaintances to visit.
3. Conduct demonstrations in your city in support of their stand.

B. Because the officials are more likely to act in a responsible manner when the spotlight is on them, it would be helpful to brighten it.

1. Phone or write your local newspaper asking for information about us and urging them to carry stories.
2. Send articles about us from your local newspaper to CNVA, 514 Mercer Ave., Albany, Ga. We hope to photostat some to send to city officials giving them some idea of the wide publicity caused by the injustices.

C. You may also bring more direct pressure.

1. Call, send telegrams or write to protest the arrests and the postponement of trial, and to ask about those in jail, to the following city officials:
   Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett, City Hall, 246 Pine Ave., Albany
   phone 912-436-2037; home 1922 W. Lake Ridge Dr., Albany
   Mayor Asa Kelley, Jr., City Hall; home 414 Pine Crest Dr., Albany
   City Commissioners T. H. McCollum, City Hall, Albany
   B. C. Gable, 607 Pine Ave., Albany
   J. P. Champion, Jr., 902 Third Ave., Albany
   W. C. Holman, Jr., 807 Sixth Ave. Albany
   Allen F. Davis, 1815 Pineknoll Lane, Albany
   City Attorney H. Grady Rawls, 921 Third Ave., Albany
   City Manager Stephen Roos, 2005 Barnsdale Way, Albany

2. Ask City Physician Dr. P. L. Hilsman, 1001 Third Ave., Albany about the health of the walkers and mention to him the fact that most of them are fasting.

3. To push on the civil liberties angle, write to the head of the Albany Bar Association. B. C. Gardner, Jr., 302 Flint Ave., Albany.

4. Write or telegraph state officials.
   Governor Carl E. Sanders, State Capitol Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
   Senator Richard Russell, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.
   Senator Herman Talmadge, " " " " "
   Rep. J. L. Pilcher, House of Representatives, " "

5. Solicit a large number of people to sign a "gigantic telegram" to be sent to the City of Albany.

D. Contributions are needed to keep the project going. Send to CNVA, 325 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.

Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Walk for Peace Temporary address (we hope)
514 Mercer St., Albany, Ga. Tel. 912-435-9567




514 Mercer St., Albany, Georgia February 5, 1964

# 26 NOW IN THE ALBANY JAIL

## SEVEN ARRESTED AT AIR BASE

At 7:32 Monday morning, Feb. 3rd, seven participants in the CNVA Cuban Walk for Peace were arrested by Albany, Georgia, police as they began to vigil before Turner Air Force base. "So you're up to your illegal activities again, Chief," said Brad Lyttle cheerfully to Police Chief Laurie Pritchett.

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## MAN ARRESTED WHILE ASKING CHARGES!

After the seven demonstrators were taken to jail in the paddy wagon, the observers drove back into town to watch them being unloaded. At City Hall we waited in the hope of getting pictures of their removal from the wagon --hoping in a way to insure by our presence the continued decent handling of the marchers. Then my son David asked one of the officers what they were being charged with he answered roughly; "Parading, resisting, and everything."

(continued on page 3)

## LATE FLASH!

Trials held Feb. 5 resulted in 30 days for Eric Robinson plus his remaining 10 days probation (see next column for story); also 30 days for the following who were arrested Jan. 27: Davidoff, Deming, DiGia, Enzer, Jackson, Ray Robinson, Supernaw. Snyder got 30 days plus 10 probation. Moose paid the $102 fine. 5 refused to walk to the Court, and 1 is still in the hospital from an appendectomy.

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# H E L P  W A N T E D !

Because we have had inquiries on how to help in our struggle with the city official of Albany to be free to exercise our normal civil liberties, here are some suggestions.

A. To help boost the morale of the Q-W-G Walkers now in the Albany City Jail

1. Write letters to them % Albany City Jail, Albany, Ga.
2. Ask local acquaintances to visit.
3. Conduct demonstrations in your city in support of their stand.

B. Because the officials are more likely to act in a responsible manner when the spotlight is on them, it would be helpful to brighten it.

1. Phone or write your local newspaper asking for information about us and urging them to carry stories.
2. Send articles about us from your local newspaper to CNVA, 514 Mercer Ave., Albany, Ga. We hope to photostat some to send to city officials giving them some idea of the wide publicity caused by the injustices.

C. You may also bring more direct pressure.

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## SEVEN ARRESTED AT BASE (continued from p. 1)

ary Suzuki, 26, of Montreal, Canada.

### On Public Property

The demonstration was held on public city property, well away from the traffic and from the base itself. It was of the same nature as hundreds of demonstrations which have been held at military bases in this country and abroad without difficulty. In advance discussions Chief Pritchett had warned the Walkers, however, that they would be arrested for the exercise of this civil liberty.

### Convictions Obtained

Next day, Feb. 4th, a trial was held for five of the Walkers, the two girls refusing to walk to the stand. Albany City Recorder A.N. Durden became angry when they refused to cooperate with courtroom procedure and gave them 30-day contempt sentences. A few minutes later he withdrew the contempt charges and merely postponed their trial until they cooperate.

Only one was represented by an attorney. Negro civil-rights lawyer Tom Jackson represented Alan Nyysola. His principal witness was Brad Lyttle. Brad was cross-examined by City Attorney Grady Rawls, who asked whether the Walkers hoped to see the U.S. defenseless against its enemies, and pursued a line of questioning designed to link the Walkers with Communism.

Defense Attorney Jackson concluded his argument by pointing out that a similar demonstration to the one for which the defendents were arrested, in Athens, Ga., had been held by the Georgia Appelate Court not to be subject to parade permit ordinances. Recorder Durden sentenced the five to $102 fine or 30 days in jail for "demonstrating without a permit" and "refusing to obey the lawful order of a police officer." The five will serve the time in jail.

### Fasts Planned

Six of the seven arrested at the Air Base are fasting. Allen Cooper intends to refuse water as well for at least a limited period. This brings to 18 the number in prison who are fasting; Allen Cooper is the only one now refusing water as well as food.

### Other Walkers Held

In addition to the 7 arrested Monday for the air base demonstration, Albany police hold 19 others from arrests resulting from three other incidents. One was arrested for picketing at a fallout shelter drill, along with another picket now out on bail. Seventeen were arrested Jan. 27 for attempting to continue the Walk through the business section. One was arrested February 3rd at the City Hall when he inquired about charges. (See page 1, column 2 for details)

### AIR BASE PROFILE

Turner Air Force Base is headquarters for a Bombardment Wing of the Strategic Air Command and for a Photo-Mapping Wing with survey teams throughout the world. It is quite likely that the reconaiscence flights over Cuba originate there. Originally a W W II training center, it was reopened in 1947 and eventually became part of the SAC network. It is quite large, and an economic boon to the city of Albany.

B.B.

## SOVIET DELEGATION IN ATLANTA

Bradford Lyttle joined the Soviet Peace Committee delegation and CNVA members A.J. Muste and Scott and Bea Herrick in Atlanta, January 28. The Soviet visitors attended a luncheon at Morris Brown University, a demonstration rally at Atlanta University, visited the SNCC and SCLC office, talked with Atlanta Constitution Editor Eugene Patterson, and spoke to over 100 people at Atlanta Friends House. They were moved by reports of the struggle in Albany. The Russians skillfully argued the Soviet Union's peace program of negotiated, universal disarmament with preservation on all sides of sufficient armaments to guarantee security. They therefore could not publicly agree with CNVA's pacifist program of unilateral disarmament and nonviolent resistance. Members of the delegation privately expressed deep interest in nonviolence. Their main ideological problem is to reconcile the decentralist implications of nonviolence with the centralist realities of the Soviet system.

B.L.

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## ARRESTED WHILE ASKING CHARGES

(continued from page 1)

Unable to see the transfer, Eric Robinson, 20, of Lompoc, California, and I walked inside to see if we could glean any information as to the charges that were being pressed. We went to the desk and asked a policeman for the charges. He muttered a refusal, so I asked if I could meet Police Chief Pritchett to discuss the arrest with him. I was motioned into a room behind and walked in to find Pritchett in the act of booking the marchers.

"I'm Professor Samuels and I'd like to know what the charges are," I said. "Not now--you can see me later," the Chief replied, angry with the Walkers whom he had just finished dragging from the police van to the desk to book. "I don't care if you are the President or Khrushchev himself--get out!" Threateningly, he walked toward me and the policeman with him moved also, forcing us out the door and toward the entrance of City Hall.

Eric and I both asked when we could find out the charges as we walked toward the door, receiving only "Get out!" as an answer. The officer with Pritchett replied (to my query as to why they were so angry), "You Northerners come down here and mess up our way of life." On the steps with more of the same kind of exchange Eric said, "OK," then "Chief Pritchett, I'll see you later," raising his hand in a farewell gesture as he turned and walked away. We were about ten feet from the steps of the City Hall on a main street when Pritchett, further angered by something in Eric's manner, ordered "Arrest that man!" The policeman lunged at Eric, grabbed him, and as the youth went limp dragged him into the prison. As I protested in amazement Pritchett turned and followed the officer. Seconds later six angry-looking police came walking rapidly out of the doorway toward me. I walked--I must admit rather rapidly--toward the corner hoping they would grab me in front of many witnesses. But they finally turned back.

Later we learned that Eric was charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to obey an officer. The Chief told us in a discussion later that he felt Eric had an insolent manner and that I was lucky I wasn't in jail as well! Subjecting the fate of people to the whims of one man is what makes this situation in Albany so terrible. I will testify on Eric's behalf at his trial Feb. 5.

A.S.

### YOU CAN HELP - 1

A struggle like this costs money. Chief Pritchett seems to have a lot available. We don't. We deeply appreciate your contribution.

# THREATS OF VIOLENCE --

## OTHER COERCIVE DEVICES

While the Albany officials have used little physical violence against the peacewalkers so far, their veiled threats are numerous. Most cruel was the intimidation of Ray Robinson at Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital. Placed in the hospital's psychiatric ward, Ray was interrogated by a psychiatrist. At the same time an article, about which Ray almost certainly learned, appeared in the Albany Herald, which said Chief Pritchett, the Mayor, City Physician P.L. Hilsman, and the Commissioners were considering committing Ray to Hilldgeville State Hospital. Ray, who has been in state mental institutions before, knows what this means, and began to eat and cooperate with the officials. At Chief Pritchett's orders, an Assistant Chief took photographs of Ray eating that were printed in Albany newspapers, shown on TV and to those still fasting.

### PLEASE WRITE TO THE PRISONERS

How a letter or telegram from a sympathetic person boosts the morale of a prisoner in Albany City Jail! The monotonous, gray steel walls of the cell, glaring electric lights, cramped bunks, taunts and threats of Chief P. and other officers--all these are banished by a note of support from outside. All communications should be addressed to the prisoners at Albany City Jail, Albany, Ga. Remember that for the past week Chief P. has forbidden mail. He may change his policy and will be inclined to do so if you write him pointing out that preventing mail from reaching prisoners is cruel.

B.L.

Other peacewalkers have been threatened with Milledgeville, too, being told it is one of the worst institutions in the country. In a recent Sunday edition the N.Y. Times reviewed a book about the increasing use of mental hospitals and psychiatric treatment as an instrument of police and political coercion. This ugly totalitarian tactic should be protested with great vigor.

### Baker County Jail Threat

Chief Pritchett and others have also told prisoners that they were going to be transferred to Baker County Jail and other nearby prisons. These places are infamous for violence. The man who made this threat to me said, "It wasn't long ago in Baker County that they tied a nigger who'd been talking to a white woman to a mule and dragged him around the Court House until his flesh was stripped from his bones. A few weeks ago the Sheriff ran two State Troopers out with a gun. They're real brutal in Baker."

We also have been told that Albany officials are arranging for the state legislators to pass a law which will enable them to give us two and three year sentences for our civil disobedience.

Other crude coercive tactics are being used. Visitors are denied, menus read to those who are fasting, mail, books and other things stopped.

### Why These Tactics?

These threats and coercive tactics testify to the fast's power and also to the intense will to break us of Chief Pritchett and others.

## THREATS OF VIOLENCE (continued)

Watch then for disintegration of the "nonviolent policies that protect Albany's image, obscure the police state government. Our supporters must act quickly with all the influence they can if violence begins to be used against us. That will be the crisis in the struggle. It will be the moment when truth and liberty can triumph and we, at the same time, can be badly hurt or killed.

We hope, of course, that the authorities will have better judgement than to use violence. But they feel the stakes are high and may risk everything to win. B.L.

## CITIZEN REACTIONS IN ALBANY

Judging from a series of discussions with business and professional people in Albany, the Walk has not yet gained a very sympathetic response. Reactions range from a lawyer who showed us out of his office to a minister who promised to speak with Chief Pritchett on our behalf.

A typical reaction was that expressed by a businessman: "Chief Pritchett is doing a fine job of keeping the violence down, and he has to maintain law and order." A lawyer said, "If the local ordinance is really unconstitutional, it should be tested in the courts."

A decision-maker in the mass media expressed his unwillingness to publicize anything uncontroversial. "I didn't report on the big demonstrations of the Albany Movement, even as straight news. . . . I just want to make money." He added that he considers himself a sheep and doesn't mind being led around by the authorities or majority opinion.

Ministers interviewed tended to be somewhat sympathetic although not necessarily willing to risk a great deal on behalf of the Walkers.

Strains running through most of the interviews included: (1) these Walkers are outsiders trying to change our way of doing things, (2) they have fantastic--perhaps insane--ideas, (3) they are too friendly with Negroes, (4) a "right to demonstrate" isn't important here in Albany--"I wouldn't want to do it," (5) fasting is their privilege but has nothing to do with us. G.L.

## OUR ANALYSIS CONFIRMED

Information from a person familiar with Albany's power structure has confirmed our belief that segregation and the system of police oppression created to maintain it are very important issues in our struggle. He reported that during the 1961 racial demonstrations Albany's Commissioners decided on a rigid policy of no demonstrations north of Oglethorpe and adopted a tactic of public commitment and no compromise to back it up. These policies crushed the first campaigns of the Albany Movement and are being used against us. In some ways these tactics are similar to those used by Hitler in his bloodless conquests of Czechoslovakia and Austria. "This may be totalitarian," admitted one Albany segregationist, "but they're defensive, not offensive, as Hitler's were." B.L.

## G R O W I N G  N E G R O  S U P P O R T

January 27th the Albany Movement, in a resolution, noted "the tragic and regrettable conduct of the officials of the city of Albany with regard to the Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo Peace Walkers." It described the city officials as having an "arbitrary, unconscionable, and unyielding disposition" as demonstrated by "the current repressions heaped upon the rights of peaceful assembly and the exercise of free speech."

The Albany Movement, headed by Slater King, feels these words strongly, for one of the most intensely fought struggles in the South was fought in this city two years ago. At its height there were massive demonstrations resulting in about 1600 arrests. Despite the glare of national publicity and the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr., the goals of the Movement were largely unmet and Albany continued a firmly segregated city. Until now largely quiescent, the Movement appears to be stirring again, and the presence of the Walk and the nonviolent techniques it is illustrating may be factors in this awakening.

### Student Movement Statement

"It has been rumored that the Negroes of Albany are not 100% behind the Peace and Freedom Walkers. If you are a victim of this thinking, the President and members of the Albany Student Movement have a surprise for you. We fully support their right to express their beliefs in Albany, Georgia, and anywhere else, and will assist them in any way we can."

So wrote the Albany Student Movement, which was organized shortly after Christmas 1963 by SNCC workers and others. The group is now concentrating on voter registration.

### Other Support

As a whole the Negro population of Albany has been extremely friendly. The owner of one grocery store sold food to us at half price. Letters of support have been written to local officials and a number of people have visited the Walk headquarters for information. Increasing interest in the Walk is also developing among both Negro and white Turner Field personnel, who are already in favor of civil liberties and integration in downtown Albany.

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## M E D I A  B R E A K S

Although mass media outlets in Cuba, Canada, and most of the U.S. have carried news of this conflict the Albany daily paper has buried its small items in back pages. An exception to this was the publication of nearly all of Brad Lyttle's letter to the editor. The only part which was left out was that which referred to Supreme Court rulings on the constitutionality of such ordinances.

The other paper in Albany, a weekly, carried a column January 30 which expressed the columnist's doubts that the "rigidity" of the authorities was helping Albany and its economic growth, and suggested that a compromise be found.

### Y O U  C A N  H E L P - 2

Please send to us here in Albany any clippings you can find about the struggle.

## WRITE TO MAYOR AND COMMISSION

As the struggle in Albany has developed, more and more people in the power structure have been drawn in. At first, Chief Pritchett seemed to be making all the decisions. Now we believe the City Commission, the body that formally holds power, is taking greater responsibility and initiative. It is important, therefore, that communications be sent to members of the Commission and authorities close to them. Remember to make the following points: (1) the walkers should be given their civil liberties, free speech and expression, allowed to walk and demonstrate where they wish; (2) Albany's current policies in regards to civil liberties make it a "police state" which is repugnant to all who cherish freedom; (3) violence, threats of violence, and long sentences will utterly destroy the city's reputation. B.L.

Mayor James V. Davis
919 9th Avenue, Albany
HE 2-2837

Mayor Pro Tem Buford Collins
City Hall, Albany

Commissioner J.P. Champion, Jr.
902 3rd Ave., Albany

Commissioner Allen F. Davis
1915 Pine Knoll Lane, Alby.

Commissioner James Denson
City Hall, Albany

Commissioner B.C. Gable
607 Pine Ave., Albany

Commissioner W.C. Holman, Jr.
807 6th Ave., Albany

City Manager Stephen A. Roos
City Hall, Albany

Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett
City Hall, Albany

City Attorney H. Grady Rawls
City Hall, Albany

City Physician P.L. Hilsman
1001 3rd Avenue, Albany

## RECENT ARRIVALS

Barry Bassin, 19, of Brooklyn; on CNVA staff, was on Walk from Binghamton, N.Y. to Phila., Pa.

Arthur Evans, 43, of Denver, Colo. M.D., Corporation Member of American Friends Service Committee

George Lakey, 26, of Phila., Executive Secretary of Friends Peace Committee (Quakers)

Michael Newman, 19, of Vancouver, B.C., Canada; active in Canadian peace movement

Arthur Samuels, 40, father of five; Professor of Biophysics at Hunter College, New York

David Samuels, 12, was on the Walk from Albany, N.Y. to Wash., D.C.

Mary Suzuki, 26, or Montreal, Quebec; arts student, Sir George Williams University, Montreal

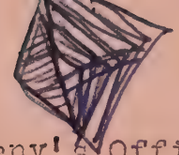
### YOU CAN HELP - 3

By coming to Albany to join the struggle you can help get us back on the road soon. Come to go to jail or to stay outside and do community contact work.

### CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS BULLETIN:

B.L. - Bradford Lyttle
G.L. - George Lakey
J.T. - Joe Tuchinsky
B.B. - Barry Bassin
C.K. - Candy Kricker
A.S. - Arthur Samuels

Editor: George Lakey

B/W ⟷ B/W 

## Albany's Laws Unconstitutional? -- Attitude of Albany's Officials

Albany, Georgia has two laws in its City Code under whose authority the police have arrested the peacewalkers. They are:

CODE 1947, Chapter 24, Paragraph 35, Section 29-33
"All parades, demonstrations, or public addresses on the streets within the city are hereby prohibited except with the written consent of the City Manager."

Section 16-6 City
"No person shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with the lawful order or direction of a police officer."

Under these laws, someone demonstrating without a permit to do so signed by the City Manager may be ordered to stop by a police officer, and if he refuses, arrested.

The parade / demonstration ordinance we believe unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has again and again struck down such ordinances (see our memorandum Civil Liberties in Albany, Georgia). However, when city officials are asked about this, they reply, "We don't know if it's unconstitutional or not. We and the City Court are unable and have no authority to judge if our ordinance is constitutional or not. The Supreme Court may have ruled on other ordinances but never on ours, and until it does strike it down we will enforce it."

This attitude protects the ordinance for an indefinite period against being declared invalid. There are several ways that a Supreme Court decision concerning it can be delayed or prevented. Most people are unwilling to incur the time and eepense of carrying an appeal case to the Supreme Court on what seems a minor civil liberties matter. The charge against Barbara Deming for distributing leaflets was dropped in Macon, Georgia when she declared her intention to appeal a conviction. It was inconvenient for her to leaflet again, be arrested and test the ordinance in another trial at some remote date. (The Macon court's action may have been in good faith. Authorities declared intention to abolish or make constitutional the disputed ordinance.) If the Supreme Court declares one ordinance unconstitutional, the city may pass a slightly different one to take its place.

These are legal moves that the cities can use to protect the laws which give their police forces the authority to curtail civil liberties and civil rights, magnify their own power, and establish undemocratic rule. So far, the Supreme Court and the federal government have done little to offset these strategems. The Court hands down decisions and makes splendid statements about civil liberties and civil rights, the local authorities smile and continue to do as they please.

The peacewalkers' protest demonstrations, such as fasting and noncooperation when arrested, cut through this legal camoflage by calling attention to its undemocratic character and refusing to respect it.

CNVA, Jan. 26, 1964
514 Mercer Ave., Albany, Ga.
325 Lafayette St., N.Y.C., N.Y. 10012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*In Reply, Please Refer to*
*File No.*

# THE FBI'S ROLE IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Shortly after midnight on September 17, 1962, a light blue sedan eased to a halt on a dirt road near Dawson, Georgia. In the car were three men, aged 21 to 55, and a 16-year-old youth. One of the men held a jar of kerosene. Flames of race hatred were soon to leap from this jar and destroy the I Hope Baptist Church, a landmark of Negro worship in Terrell County, Georgia.

Due to the hour and the isolation of the area, there were no witnesses to this crime. Nonetheless, by midmorning FBI Agents had determined the identities of the four arsonists involved. Their confessions, obtained the same day, were turned over to Georgia authorities together with the physical evidence we had gathered concerning their guilt.

On September 19th--two days after the fast action of our Agents had led to the solution of this case--a major newspaper in the South lamented:

> "It is highly regrettable...that the apprehensions came through investigations of FBI men and not by local officials. Ever since this church and three others were burned at the peak

(Reprinted with permission from the August, 1963, issue of the "Yale Political" magazine, New Haven, Connecticut.)

of racial controversies centering around the city of Albany, the FBI Agents had been gathering evidence.

"There never was any indication that a federal statute had been violated but there has been an increasing use of the FBI by the Justice Department. . . .Obviously the excuse for this was that local and state law enforcement either had broken down or there was reluctance to act on the part of local officials.

"Each such incursion by federal operatives is bound to help whittle away the authority of state and local government. Its constant repetition can lead eventually to a nationwide federal policing, something distinctly undesirable and assuredly not in keeping with constitutional intent.

"We rejoice that the arsonists have been brought to justice but we only can regret the implications of federal intervention without proper legal authority."

"Federal intervention without proper legal authority"--this is a most serious charge and one to be met with alarm, if true. But on this point the editorial is ill-informed and misleading.

Prosecuted By Georgia Authorities

The FBI investigates crimes only when there is information indicating that a Federal law within our jurisdiction has been violated. In this instance, there was strong reason to believe that the church had been set on fire in an effort to intimidate Negroes from registering to vote. Negro voting had become a rabid issue with some elements in the area of Georgia surrounding Dawson. Meetings to encourage voter registration were being held at local Negro churches; and the FBI Agents who arrived at the flaming church shortly after 2 a. m. concluded quite logically that they should immediately start investigating.

When our investigation established that the four arsonists had not been motivated by the Negro-voter issue, we promptly withdrew and turned all pertinent evidence over to Georgia authorities. The case was concluded in local courts with the three men receiving seven-year prison terms and the teen-ager, a probationary sentence.

No organization has a deeper respect for the sovereignty of state and local agencies--and none more carefully avoids encroachments on their authority--than the FBI. This must continue to be a fundamental guideline in our operations if the integrity of government--local, state and Federal--is to be preserved.

There are, however, highly vocal pressure groups who feel that the FBI should be obligated to step in wherever, in their opinion, a breakdown of law enforcement has occurred. And when we have declined to exceed our jurisdiction in response to their demands, extremists among these elements have gone so far as to accuse the FBI of racism.

Persons such as these are no less bigoted in their thinking than those who parade around in white sheets demanding that the FBI "stop prying into state and local affairs" and counseling witnesses to civil rights violations, "Don't tell FBI Agents anything."

FBI Jurisdiction

What is the FBI's jurisdiction in the area of civil rights? It is clearly defined in acts of Congress. Prior to 1960, we had authority to investigate such matters as:

(1) Involuntary servitude and slavery.

(2) Infringements upon the right to vote for a candidate for Federal office.

(3) Conspiracies to deprive any citizen of the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, as well as conspiracies against citizens because they exercise such rights.

(4) The deprivation by persons acting under color of law of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

These are highly simplified descriptions of the four main areas of our pre-1960 civil rights jurisdiction. They are not intended as full explanations of the statutes (Title 18, Sections 241, 242, 243, 1581, 1583, and 1584, U. S. Code) or of the judicial interpretations of the specific acts to which these statutes apply.

On May 6, 1960, the Civil Rights Act of 1960 became effective and, thereby, significant additions were made to our jurisdiction. Among the activities prohibited by this law are:

(1) Willful interference with, or obstruction of, any Federal Court order, judgment or decree--such as an order requiring a public school to desegregate.

(2) Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or confinement for willfully attempting to or actually damaging or destroying by fire or explosive any building, structure, vehicle, house, religious facility or educational institution--as well as interstate flight to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding relating to such offenses.

(3) Interstate transportation of any explosive with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to damage or destroy property for purposes of interfering with its use for educational, religious, charitable, residential, business or civic objectives--or for purposes of intimidating any person pursuing such objectives.

(4) Use of the mails, telephone, telegraph or other instrument of commerce to convey a threat--or to knowingly convey false information concerning a threat or attempted threat--to damage or destroy educational, religious, charitable, residential, business or civic property.

The Civil Rights Act of 1960 also requires that, following elections in which Federal candidates appear on the ballot, state authorities must preserve the election records for 22 months and that they must make such records available to the Attorney General for inspection and reproduction purposes.

Strictly Investigative Agency

During my tenure as FBI Director, I have insisted that every civil rights complaint be given thorough, prompt and impartial attention. These cases are handled by Special Agents who have completed advanced training courses which specifically qualify them to conduct civil rights investigations. At our headquarters, they are supervised by a select staff of men with broad knowledge and experience in these matters.

In civil rights investigations, as in all other matters within our jurisdiction, the FBI functions solely as a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency. Our Special Agents do not express opinions as to guilt or innocence. Nor do they make prosecutive recommendations or otherwise assume the role of accuser, prosecutor, jury or judge.

Last year, a nationally prominent spokesman for integration charged the FBI with staffing its Southern offices with investigators who are not "in agreement with the law of the land." Our Agents in the Albany, Georgia, area--he alleged--actually side with segregationists and, for this reason, have not investigated beatings and other intimidations of Negroes fighting for equality. In addition, he strongly intimated that the FBI has been particularly remiss in handling complaints involving police brutality.

This man's allegations were thoroughly analyzed and found to be gross distortions and untruths. However, when we attempted to interview him and provide him with a clear account of the facts, we were told that he was "unavailable." He had found time to make sensational false charges against the FBI but did not have time to listen to the truth.

Allegations of Police Brutality

Contrary to the impression conveyed by this spokesman, the FBI handles civil rights cases and all other matters in its jurisdiction without apology to anyone. When complaints are received alleging police brutality, an investigation is immediately launched which includes interviews with the victim, the officers involved, and any available witnesses, as well as a review of appropriate records, such as arrest ledgers, hospital forms, and the like. Whenever possible, written statements are obtained during pertinent interviews; and the full results of the investigation are furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

Occasionally, a complaint alleging police brutality is received which raises a question concerning the desirability of launching an immediate investigation. In all such instances, the facts are brought without delay to the attention of the Department of Justice. Any investigation requested by the Department is immediately instituted.

At the outset of civil rights investigations involving police officers or personnel of other public agencies, our Agents contact the head of the agency--as well as the governor if a state institution is involved--and furnish a brief statement of the allegation which has been received and of our jurisdiction to investigate. This often enables us to obtain information relating to the case which has already been gathered by the agency involved; and, in most instances, it greatly assists in expediting the investigation.

Every responsible law enforcement official knows that our profession has no room for the man who will abuse the very rights which he is pledged to uphold. Police departments realize also that their most effective means of refuting unfounded allegations of brutality and duress is to expose them to the light of an impartial investigation.

## Other Types of Violations

Civil rights allegations which involve matters other than police brutality are also promptly processed. Pursuant to the request of the Department of Justice, certain specified types of these allegations are immediately referred to the Civil Rights Division--prior to investigation--for its review and decision as to action. In order to assist the Civil Rights Division in appraising each alleged violation, the FBI obtains a full and detailed account of the complaint--in writing, whenever possible.

## Science and Training

Today there are far greater safeguards against abuses of police authority than ever before in the Nation's history. This is being achieved by higher standards of recruitment, better training,

superior administration and improved crime detection techniques. The FBI is proud of its contributions in this area--particularly those arising from our efforts to stimulate closer cooperation and increased efficiency at all levels of the law enforcement profession.

The cooperative services which the FBI renders other agencies free of charge have had a profound influence upon civil rights. Through the FBI Laboratory, for example, thousands of examinations of evidence are conducted for state and local authorities each year--examinations which assist in establishing the innocence of falsely accused persons, as well as in identifying the guilty.

Substantially every police department from Maine to California now avails itself of the special services rendered by our Identification Division. These services range from the examination of latent fingerprints on items of evidence to the posting of "stop notices" against the fingerprint files of criminal fugitives.

In addition, we have taken the initiative in providing civil rights training to law enforcement agencies in all parts of the Nation. During the mid-1950's, the FBI conducted a series of 553 special civil rights schools at the specific request of police officials. These dealt with the Constitution; the Bill of Rights; rulings pertaining to arrests, searches and seizures; and other matters having a direct bearing on the civil rights field.

From January, 1957, through December, 1962, FBI instructors lectured on the topic of civil rights at 1,009 police training schools across the country. The attendances at these schools totaled more than 42,400.

These are but a few examples of the manner in which the FBI has devoted its resources and facilities to the preservation of the rights which are guaranteed every American by the Constitution and laws of the United States. As long as the civil rights statutes remain a part of the Federal law, we will continue to fulfill our responsibilities under them--thoroughly, promptly, impartially, and without apology to anyone.

file

Brad

WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER
2111 Florida Ave.,N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.
April 21, 1964.

Miss Dolores Pelham
C O R E
1834 9th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Dolores Pelham:

This is a belated "Thanks" to you and the CORE members who shared in the leafletting in Washington's Easter Project. You will be interested that, through the cooperation of a dozen groups concerned for human welfare, some 75 persons participated in this action for a world war on poverty and for disarmament. 25,000 leaflets have been distributed.

We are very happy that, though CORE was not able to help in planning, you did find time from your very active schedule to take part in this action. We hope that it will be possible for us to work together frequently where our interests are very close together.

Yours sincerely,

Gelston McNeil, Exec. Secy.
(for Easter Project Committee)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
ALL MASS MEDIA
JANUARY 11, 1963

For further information
Quebec-Washington-Guantanamo
Walk for Peace
Committee for Nonviolent Action
New York City: 325 Lafayette St.
New York, NY 10012
(212) WA 5-9415
Albany, Ga.: (912) 436-8514

ALBANY, GA. January 11-- Two of the peace and freedom walkers who have been fasting in Albany's City Jail were transferred to the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital today. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett had conferred with the city physician, Dr. F. L. Hilsman, who said the prisoners showed signs of extreme weakness and vitamin deficiency. The two are Mrs. Yvonne Klein and Allen Cooper--Mrs. Klein on her 21st day without food, Allen Cooper on his 17th. Mrs. Klein, 30, is an English teacher from Minneapolis, Allen Cooper, 25, is a former peace corpsman, from Albuquerque. Friends who visited the hospital immediately after the transfer were told that no visitors would be allowed, but they managed to see the patients as they were being wheeled through the hall toward their rooms, and learned that they were still on the fast, refusing intravenous feeding or vitamins. Their morale was still high.

Bradford Lyttle, on his 21st day without food, issued the following statement about the fast from the jail:

"My fast in Albany City Jail is a silent prayer to God that He will soften the hearts and open the minds of those who govern Albany so that they will restore all the peace walkers' civil liberties, release them from prison and allow them to walk down Broad Avenue

MORE

used in Prec. 10, 1963(?)

Street ..... Block ..... Precinct .....

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Have you ever been arrested or held for investigation? | ☐ | ☐ |
| If Yes | | |
| a. Were you treated courteously? | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. Were you spoken to rudely? | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. Were you mishandled physically? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Have police officers ever been discourteous to you | | |
| a. On the street? | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. On your own property? | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. While at the Precinct Station voluntarily? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Have police officers ever entered your house against your will without a warrant? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Do police dogs make you feel more secure? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Do you think we need more police dogs? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Have you ever been attacked by a police dog? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. Have you ever been struck by a policeman? | ☐ | ☐ |
| If yes - a. did you fall down? | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. did you need medical attention afterwards? | ☐ | ☐ |

8. Describe circumstances briefly

.....

.....

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. CAN WE USE YOUR NAME? | ☐ | ☐ |

If yes - Name ..... Phone .....

Address .....

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. Will you be willing to join in a demonstration, such as a picket line, against police brutality? | ☐ | ☐ |

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Adult | | |
| Juvenile | | |

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL E UALITY
DAY NO 7-5295 NIGHT 232-2914

IF YOU SEE OR ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACT OF POLICE BRUTALITY,

PLEASE CALL ONE OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS IMMEDIATELY!

Keep this in your wallet or purse.

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COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE GATHERED INFORMATION

Chairman _____

Members _____ _____

_____ _____

Suggested Procedure:

1. Consult with statisticians, economists, etc., among CORE membership, or among friends.
2. Discuss at length among yourselves the best possible methods of utilizing the information.
3. Etc.

COMMITTEE TO GATHER STATISTICAL DATA ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman _____

Members _____ _____

_____ _____

Examples of data to be gathered:

1. Latest population count in D.C. by race, (suggest newspapers, Census Bureau, etc.)
2. Latest available figures on department sales in D.C. (suggest D.C. Board of Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, etc.).
3. Obtain figures on median family income, per capita income and average income of D.C. citizens by race. (suggest Board of Trade, Census Bureau, Commerce, and U.S. Department of Labor.)
4. Etc.

COMMITTEE TO ASK QUESTIONS OF THE HECHT COMPANY EMPLOYEES

Chairman _____

Members _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Examples of questions to be asked:
1. How many Negroes work at the Hecht Company's D.C. store?
2. How many are on the clerical staff?
3. How many are on the sales staff?
4. How many are managerial personnel?
5. Does the Hecht Co. keep segregated accommodations for its Negro employees?
6. What kinds of training programs are in effect at the company? Are Negro employees included?
7. What is the company's promotion policy? Does it apply to the Negroes employed there?
8. What if any part does the union play in shaping the company's hiring and promotion practices? Is the union segregated?
9. Etc.

Suggested procedure:

Example of data [illegible]:

COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE GATHERED INFORMATION

Chairman _____

Members Jim Eastman _____ Reginald Worthy _____

Louise M. Hass _____ Herbert L. Deratz - Lubbock Christian _____

Richard Gibson

Suggested Procedure:

1. Consult with statisticians, economists, etc., among CORE membership, or among friends.
2. Discuss at length among yourselves the best possible methods of utilizing the information.
3. Etc.

COMMITTEE TO GATHER STATISTICAL DATA ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman _____

Members Ike Collier _____ _____

Ruth L. Farmer _____ _____

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4. Etc.

COMMITTEE TO ASK QUESTIONS OF THE HECHT COMPANY EMPLOYEES

Chairman _____

Members Paul Bissell _____ _____

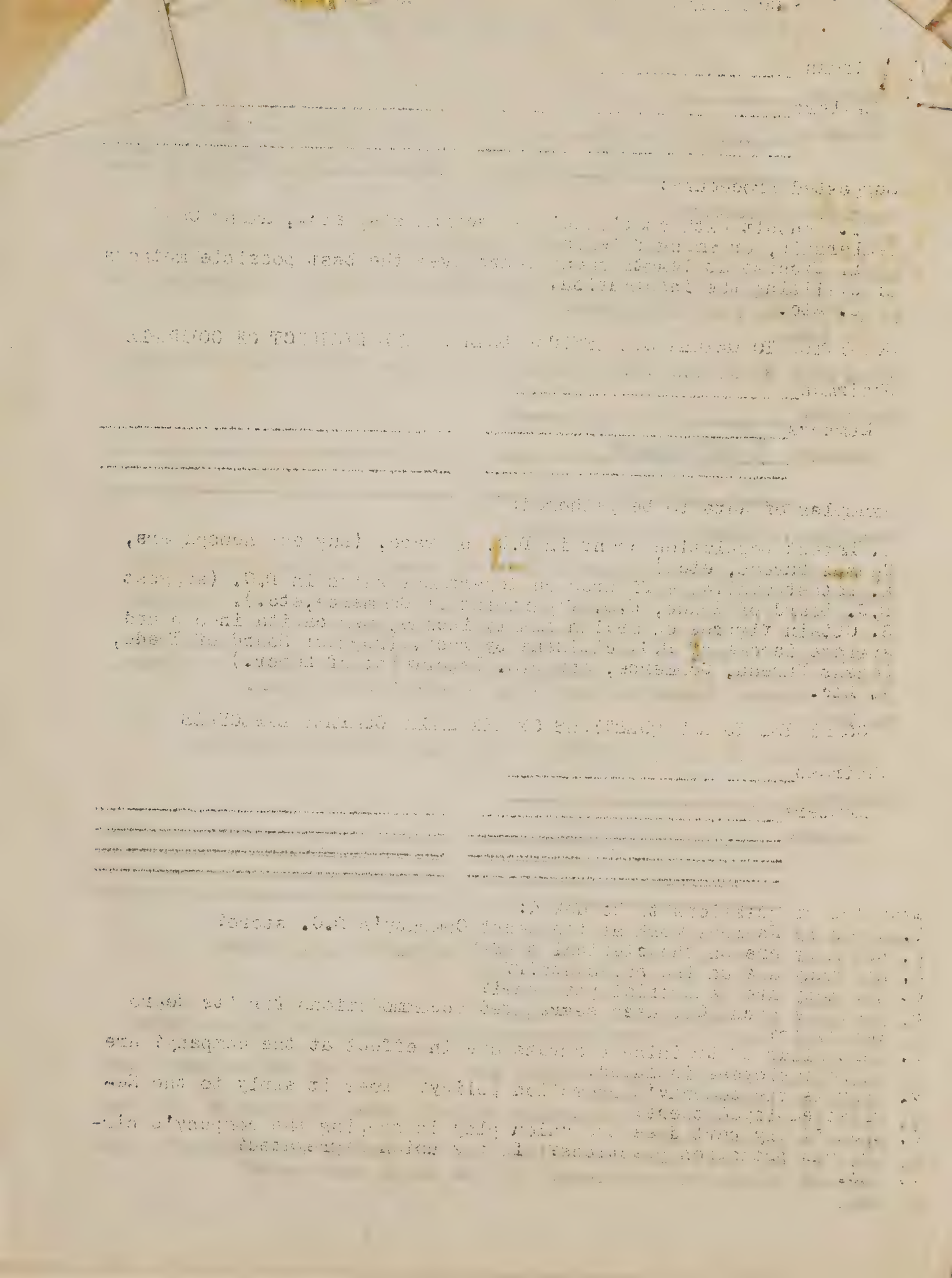
Ramona Hunter _____ _____

_____ _____

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SINCE 1911 AMERICA'S LEADING MEN'S FURNISHERS

**NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS**
COAST TO COAST

10 WEST 34TH STREET - NEW YORK 1, N. Y. - CHICKERING 4-3210

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

September 15, 1962

## POLICE CONDUCT REPORT

If you are stopped by the police — If you call for police service — for traffic accident or other — If you are arrested for any reason whatsoever, or if you witness police misconduct FILL OUT THIS CARD AND SEND IT TO ACT — 1834 9th Street, N. W.; or Phone the ACT Office 667-5295

What Happened? _____

Where? (Street and Address) _____

Date _____ Time _____

Police Badge Numbers _____ Police Car Numbers _____

1. How were you treated? _____
2. Were the Policemen, abusive or brutal? _____
3. If you were arrested, were you advised of your rights? Yes_____ No_____
4. Were the Policemen prompt and courteous? Yes_____ No _____
5. How long did it take the Police to answer your Call? Hours (1)_____ (2) _____

Your Name _____ Telephone _____

Your Address _____

**ACT**
1834 - 9th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone 667-5295

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman

of CORE
on, D.C.

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At once

6.— CORE agrees with the company that it would suspend all action, removing pickets and give the company time to implement the policy and practice.

Signed.—
Julius W. Hobson
Julius W.Hobson

President of D.C.CORE

Rimsky Atkinson
Rimsky Atkinson
Vice President of D.C.CORE

Louis Munaker
Louis Munaker
District Manager,
National Shirt Shops ( D.C. area )

# WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

## ★ *The Arrest*

### WHAT IF YOU ARE INNOCENT?

Even if you think you are not guilty, it is a crime to resist an officer who arrests you lawfully. Respect him. Be polite and not disorderly. If it turns out that you have been arrested illegally, you can sue the policeman for false arrest. But remember if the arrest was a lawful one, the fact that you are innocent does not give you the right to collect damages.

### WHAT CAN YOU BE ARRESTED FOR?

Every criminal offense is either a felony or a misdemeanor. Any offense for which you can be punished by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary is a felony —all other offenses are misdemeanors.

### CAN A POLICEMAN USE FORCE?

Yes, if you resist a lawful arrest. No force may be used by a policeman after you are arrested, unless you resist or attempt to escape.

### WHEN CAN YOU BE ARRESTED?

A policeman may arrest you without a warrant:

1. If he sees you commit a violation of the law—or if he sees you try to commit one.
2. If the policeman has reason to believe you committed a felony, even if he was not there at the time.

In most situations a policeman must have a warrant to arrest you for a misdemeanor, if he did not see you do it himself.

### WHAT IS A WARRANT?

A warrant is an order signed by a magistrate or a judge. It is issued on a complaint by someone, and it charges that you committed a crime. The warrant must list the charges against you. You can ask to see it.

## ★ *At the Police Station*

### DO YOU HAVE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS?

You cannot be forced to give a statement in writing or orally to the police about a crime with which you are or may be charged. Physical force cannot be used, and the promise of a policeman to help you get a lighter punishment in exchange for a confession does not bind the court.

### CAN YOU NOTIFY A LAWYER?

Yes. The law provides that you have a right to obtain a lawyer and a right to speak with him privately. A policeman or jailer will telephone or carry a message to your family or any lawyer you name.

## KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

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4. Were the Policemen prompt and courteous? Yes_____ No _____
5. How long did it take the Police to answer your Call? Hours (1) _____ (2) _____

Your Name _____ Telephone _____

Your Address _____

**ACT**
1834 - 9th STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone 667-5295

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman

SINCE 1921 AMERICA'S LEADING MEN'S FURNISHERS

# NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS
COAST TO COAST

18 WEST 34TH STREET - NEW YORK 1, N. Y. - CHICKERING 4-5210

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

September 15, 1962

PRESS RELEASE

The President ~~and~~ Mr.Julius W.Hobson, and Vice President Mr. Rimsky Atkinson of CORE and Mr.Louis Munaker, District Manager of National Shirt Shops in the Washington, D.C. area reached the following agreement.

1.-- That starting Monday morning September 17th, 1962, two Negro sales persons will start to work in the National Shirt Shops.

2.--That the National Shirt Shops agree to advertise in the daily papers and also the Wash. Afro American, newspaper stating that all jobs at the National Shirt Shops are open to all applicants without regard to race creed or color.

3.-- The company agrees that as jobs at all levels come open Negro applicants may feel free to apply if they can qualify or be trained.

4.-- The company also agreed to contact Mr.Victor Daly of the U.S.Employment service in search of qualified personnel.

5.--~~The company agreed that after 30 days~~ Core reserves the right that after 30 days it will report the progress of this agreement to the community.

6.-- CORE agrees with the company that it would suspend all action, removing pickets and give the company time to implement the policy and practice. At once

Signed.--

Julius W.Hobson

President of D.C.CORE

Rimsky Atkinson

Vice President of D.C.CORE

Louis Munaker

District Manager,

National Shirt Shops ( D.C. area )

MISSISSIPPI :

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION versus THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Ever since slavery was supposed to have ended, Mississippi has surpressed its Negroes by lynchings, terrorism and starvation--and by confining them to a condition of degredation, ignorance and political impotence. Today the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is itself aiding in that suppression by suppressing a report on the state of civil rights in Mississippi.

The Civil Rights Commission denies heatedly that such a report exists. We know that a detailed factual report on civil rights in Mississippi does exist.

The Need for a Report on Mississippi

--"Citizens of [Mississippi] have been shot, set upon by vicious dogs, beaten and otherwise terrorized because they sought to vote. Since October, students have been fired upon, ministers have been assaulted...Even children, at the brink of starvation, have been deprived of assisstance by the callous and discriminatory acts of Mississippi officials administering Federal funds." From the Interim Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, April 16, 1963.

--We find that "justice under law is not guaranteed for the Negro in Mississippi in the way that it is for a white man"; that "terror hangs over the Negro in Mississippi and is an expectancy for those who refuse to accept their color as a badge of inferiority"; and that "the Commission on Civil Rights itself continues to have an unfulfilled obligation in regard to Mississippi." Report of Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, January, 1963.

--[Our] preliminary investigations indicate the existence of a situation in Mississippi which urgently demands the fact-finding activities the Commission is uniquely able to provide." Letter from Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to Attorney General Kennedy, December 15, 1962.

As of March 15, 1963, the Civil Rights Commission had received 245 complaints from Mississippi alleging denials of constitutional rights. This included 69 sworn voting complaints. Between October 1, 1962, and April 16, 1963, the Commission received more than 100 complaints from Mississippi alleging denials of constitutional rights. Interim report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, April 16, 1963; Civil Rights Commission testimony before House Committe, April 11, 1963.

PROMISES AND INVESTIGATIONS

--"The Commission intends to publish a detailed factual report on civil rights in Mississippi". Civil Rights Commission testimony before House Committeee, April 11, 1963.

--Because of the pending contempt proceedings against the Governor of Mississippi, the Commission did not hold hearings in Mississippi. But "it did direct me to beef up our investigative operation in the State, which we have done, and we intend to issue a report to the President and the Congress on the State of Mississippi, civil rights problems, Federal programs, voting, voting reprisals and intimidations, problems of official misconduct, sometime in September." Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, testifying before the House Committeee on the Civil Rights Bill, May 16, 1963.

--"Staff investigators [of the Civil Rights Commission] have been active in Mississippi since 1959." Letter from Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to Attorney General Kennedy, December 15, 1962.

## THE THUNDERING SILENCE -- AND WHY?

Why haven't you been able to read that "detailed factual report on civil rights in Mississippi?

Who was the Commission kidding with its promises of a report on Mississippi? And why? What have all those investigators been doing in Mississipi since 1959?

It's crystal clear that the Civil Rights Commission is hiding its information on conditions in Mississippi. Is it hiding anything else? "We have had over the last few months a minimum of four people in Birmingham...The reports they submitted...will go into the final reports that the Commission will issue." Berl I. Bernhard, Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Bill, May 16, 1963

Have you read this report? Why this conspiracy of silence?

## "WE HAVE NO PLANS FOR HOLDING A HEARING IN MISSISSIPPI"

In its almost seven years of existence, the Civil Rights Commission has never held a hearing in Mississippi. In that time it has held only two hearings on voting deprivations -- supposedly the first concern of the Commission -- and the last voting hearing took place in 1961.

Waht was the Commission doing during the time that Medgar Evers was being lowered into his grave, and Leflore County was cutting off its distribution of surplus food to hungry Negro families, and voter registration workers in Mississippi were being shot and arrested and harassed in every conceivable way?

The Commission was holding "urban area" hearings in such hot spots as Phoenix, Indianapolis, Memphis and Newark.

Why not Mississippi?

The Commission has given this excuse for not holding hearings in Mississippi: the contempt proceedings against ex-Governor Barnett and Governor Johnson might go before a jury, and Commission hearings might prejudice a Southern jury against Barnett and Johnson. Think about that!

Just how flimsy that excuse was is demonstrated by the fact that even after the United States Supreme Court decided on April 6 that Barnett and Johnson were not entitled to a jury trial, the Commission still says that it has no plans for holding a hearing in Mississippi.

WHY?

Officers, Washington, D.C. CORE.

Julius Hobson, Southeastern Regional Representative and Chairman
Rimsky Atkinson, 1st Vice-Chairman
Abdullah Azeeze, 2d Vice-Chairman
Elwood Jackson, 3d Vice-Chairman
Thomas Gates, Treasurer
Frances Harris, Secretary (Corresponding)
Joyce Makel, Secretary (Recording)
Richard Brown, Office Manager
Jack Goodwin, Chairman, Membership Comm.

CHANNING E. PHILLIPS

1 Democratic National Committeeman, elected by almost 2 to 1 in 1968 on a slate committed to Robert Kennedy, peace in Vietnam, and new politics here at home.

2 First black man nominated for president at a major national convention; received 67½ votes from 18 different states.

3 Alternate on executive committee, Democratic National Committee. Member of O'Hara Commission which is charged with reform of Democratic National conventions.

4 President, Housing Development Corporation, largest non-profit housing corporation in the Washington area and one of the largest in the country -- it has becom a prototype, even including the use of its name, for a national program of housin development corporations all over the country.

5 Clifton Terrace, the largest project of HDC, is the largest apartment rehabilitation on the east coast -- the contractor is black, 15 of 20 sub-contractors and virtually all the workers -- the 300 black workers were the most ever to work on an apartment project in DC -- all 300 were gotten into labor unions.

6y Lincoln Temple is co-sponsor of the only building actually being constructed in the Shaw (MICCO) area or any other former riot area in the city -- this apartment building is on 7th Street, N.W.

7 Given first Washington award of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials in October 1970 as Man of the Year "In recognition of his contribution to the field of Housing and Urban Development."

8 Opposed Vietnam War publicly by participation in national protest in 1964 and has participated in virtually every major peace activity since. He actively supporte the peace plank at the 1968 Democratic Convention.

9 Opened up his church, Lincoln Temple, to peace and civil rights groups like the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, 1963 March on Washington, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, First National Peace March 1964, ACCESS, Black United Front, and numerous student groups.

10 Led Coalition of Conscience in 1966 in its actions in support of Free DC Movement to get home rule.

11 Led fight for platform plank on home rule act of 1968 Democratic Convention. He has spoken throughout the country on DC problems and home rule. He went to the White House and Congressmen concerning home rule, a constitutional amendment to get full voting representation, and a non-voting delegate bill.

12 Chairman, Citizens Committee for Action in Public Education in its effort in 1967 to get rid of Carl Hansen as superintendent of schools and to get an elected school board.

13 One of the three co-founders of National Capitol Headstart which runs Headstart throughout DC.

14 Plaintiff in a suit to enjoin construction of Three Sisters Bridge in 1969 which was successful in 1970. He attempted unsuccessfully to get a plank in the 1968 platform forbidding highways running through urban residential areas without referendum.

15 Went with group of leaders to White House in 1967 to ask that John Layton be replaced as police chief because of the serious state of police-community relations -- this was the first effort to replace Chief Layton, which was ultimately successful in 1969.

16 Chosen by Ralph Nader to run along with Betty Furness and Rene Dubos for the board of directors of General Motors to represent consumers, blacks and other minority groups

# THIS IS CORE

The Congress of Racial Equality was founded in Chicago, Illinois in I942 by James Farmer, a black man, to combat discrimination and segregation in public accomodations. CORE has ended discriminatory practices in all parts of the country. CORE initiated and planned the Freedom Rides in the South which thrust direct action into the hard-core areas of racial segregation. The rides and the sit-ins have desegregated thousands of restaurants, swimming pools, beaches, churches and other public places.

CORE has 200 local chapters in every section of the country. At the I966 National Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, CORE adolpted the philosophy of Black Power and Self-Defense.

CORE has gained major achievements in the following areas and will proceed to work until they are resolved:

AFRO-AMERCIAN CULTURE AND IDENTITY: Since the I966 National Convention, CORE has emphasized the inclusion of Afro-American studies (history, language) in the school curriculum. CORE is developing a program on Afro American culture and identity to promote awareness among black people of their heritage and black beauty.

SCHOOLS: CORE believes in quality education for black people as opposed to integrated education which is a political impossibility.

EMPLOYMENT: Every black person should have an adequate income. CORE is pressuring the federal government to create meaningful jobs for blacks.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS: CORE is working to establish better police community relations and police protection for black people within and outside of the black community.

HEALTH: CORE believes that health clinics should be established whereever necessary, maintained by black people if possible.

WELFARE: The welfare system, solely designed to tranquilize blacks, should be abolished immediately. The federal government should continue to provide for the unemployed youth, the handicapped, and the aged.

POLITICS: In any political division where the population is 50% black, CORE believes that black political representatives, directly responsible to their black constituency, should be elected.

HOUSING: CORE believes that integrated housing can never be attained in this racist country. To achieve decent and adequate living space CORE is promoting expanding the black community or territorial expansion.

The following is CORE's 9 point program for guidelines to Black Power:

I. Afro-American Culture and Identity
2. Building Black Political Power
3. Building Black Economic Base
4. Building a viable chapter base
5. Development of Black Leadership
6. Enforcement of Federal Laws
7. Mobilization of Black Consumer Power
8. Vietnam and anti-draft activity
9. Cultural Ties to Balck Africa

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, BLACK PEOPLE MUST SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY. AND IF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO BE MEANINGFUL TO BLACK PEOPLE, THEY MUST BE FINANCED BY THE BLACK COMMUNITY.

CORE NEEDS TODAY

If you cannot become an active member, you at least have an obligation to take out an Associate (inactive) membership.

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FORM AND MAIL TO: CHICAGO CORE

---

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

CHICAGO CORE ---- CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
4305 SOUTH PARK _ CHICAGO,ILL. 60653

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Active (18 and Over) | $2.00 | _____ |
| Youth (Under 18) | $1.00 | _____ |
| Associate (inactive) | $3.00 | _____ |
| Contributing (inactive) | $10.00 | _____ |
| Supporting (inactive) | $25.00 | _____ |
| Sustaining (inactive | $100-$400 | _____ |
| Grand Life (inactive) | $1,000.00 | _____ |
| | | _____ |

I wish to make a contribution $_____

I'm _____
PLEASE PRINT

Address _____ Zone _____

Telephone _____

PLEASE CHECK: RENEWAL _____ NEW _____

Make Checks Payable to Chicago CORE

No 1082

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

**Washington Chapter, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY**

Name _____ Telephone Number _____
(Last) (First) (Middle Initial) (Home No)

Address _____ _____
(Street) (City) (Zone) (State) (Office No)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sustaining Membership | $100.00 | Cooperative Membership | $5.00 |
| Supporting Membership | 25.00 | General Membership | 3.00 |
| Contributing Membership | 10.00 | Student & Trade Union | 2.00 |

Category of membership and amount _____

Please enroll me as: Active Member ☐ Associate Member ☐

Interests or skills which I can offer to aid CORE (typing, telephoning, legal, etc.)

_____

_____

_____

Enrolled By _____ Date _____

No 1082

Receipt for Membership in Washington CORE.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Category of Membership _____

Amount Received $ _____

Received by _____

# S O U T H E A S T C I V I C A S S O C I A T I O N

## ORGANIZATION

## 1963-1964

Regular Monthly Meetings
3rd Monday
Payne School
15th & C Streets, SE

| | |
|---|---|
| PRESIDENT | Mr. Samuel D. Graham<br>1827 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E.<br>LI 3-5788 |
| First Vice President | Mrs. Catherine W. Jones<br>1801 Independence Avenue, S. E.<br>LI 3 5619 |
| Second Vice President | Mr. Van Dyke A. Walker<br>1324 South Carolina Avenue, S. E.<br>LI 6-0809 |
| Recording Secretary | Mr. William H. Vines<br>717 Tenth Street, S. E.<br>LI 6-0076 |
| Assistant Recording Secretary | Miss June Manning<br>1810 A Street, S. E.<br>LI 7-3205 |
| Corresponding Secretary | Mrs. Frances B. Redmond<br>1832 Bay Street, S. E.<br>LI 70212 |
| Financial Secretary | Mrs. Minnie Greene<br>415 18th Street, S. E.<br>LI 4-8568 |
| Treasurer | Mr. Alfred Selby<br>209 17th Street, S. E.<br>LI 4-1270 |
| Chaplain | Father John F. Bianchi<br>St. Monica Episcopal Church<br>1340 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E.<br>LI 7-3010 |
| Legal Counsel & Parliamentarian | Attorney Walter M. Nicholson<br>716 Sixth Street, S. E.<br>546-4016 |

Delegates to the Federation of Civic Associations

Mr. Samuel D. Graham
Mrs. Catherine W. Jones
Mr. Van Dyke A. Walker
Mrs. William Grogan
1447 South Carolina Avenue, S. E. -
Mr. James O. Staten
1615 G Street, S. E. -- 544-0474

Alternate Delegates to the Federation of Civic Associations

Mr. Alfred Selby
Mr. Hubert Sparks
410 E Street, S. E. -- LI 7 5756
Mr. Robert S. Mullen
1835 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -
Mrs. Chestie M. Graham
1827 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -
Mrs. Evelyn T. Saunders
1836 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -

COMMITTEES & CHAIRMAN

MEMBERSHIP
Mrs. Willie Jones
1525 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -

WAYS, MEANS, BUDGET and HOSPITALITY
Mrs. Evelyn T. Saunders
1836 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -

INVESTIGATIONS & FACT FINDING
Mr. James O. Staten
1615 G Street, S. E. - -- 544-0474

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT
Mr. Robert S. Mullen
1835 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. -

Mr. Edward Pradd
238 Kentucky Avenue, S. E. --

EDUCATION

Mrs. Bernice F. Baddy
1421 Potomac Avenue, S. E. LI 7-1845

SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Chestie M. Graham
1825 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E.
LI 3-5788

JUNIOR CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Cyneethia P. Humbles
1839 Bay Street, S. E. - LI 4-7245

Mrs. Ralph D. Wheeler
1817 Bay Street, S. E. -- LI 7-5997

LEGISLATION

Mrs. Earlean S. Grogan
1447 South Carolina Avenue, S. E.
LI 3-0436

HOUSING

Dr. Frederick H. Perry
1815 D Street, S. E. - LI 4-5514

**PROGRAM

Mrs. Dorothy T. Walker
1324 South Carolina Avenue, S. E.
LI 6-0809

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Mr. William H. Vines
717 10th Street, S. E. -- LI 6-0076

PUBLICITY

Mr. James L. Dudley
1829 Bay Street, S. E. LI 4-8534

Father John F. Bianchi
1340 Massachusetts Avenue, S. E. - LI 7-3010

# SOUTHEAST CIVIC NEWS


## Southeast Civic Association
## Washington, D. C. 20003

**Vol. 1, No. 3** **February, 1964**




An early registrant at Payne School is Mrs. Lena H. Burruss of 1835 Bay Street, S.E.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fri. and Sat. | | Feb. | 28 | - | 29 |
| " | " | Mar. | 6 | - | 7 |
| " | " | " | 13 | - | 14 |
| " | " | " | 20 | - | 21 |

TIME:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRIDAYS | 1:00 p.m. | to | 9:00 p.m. |
| SATURDAYS | 10:00 a.m. | to | 9:00 p.m. |

#73 - Tyler School 10th & G St.
#74 - Bryan School Ind. Ave., 13th & 14
#75 - Watkins School 12th & E St.
#76 - Payne School 15th & C St.

## February Meeting

The Southeast Civic Association will meet Monday, FEBRUARY 17th. at 8 PM, Payne Elementary School Auditorium, 15th and C. Streets, S.E.

On January 20, 1964, the District Commissioners signed into law a FAIR HOUSING REGULATION -------

which provides that no person may be denied the opportunity to rent or buy housing within the District of Columbia because of his race, color, religion or national origin. BUT, there are certain rules one must abide by. Get a copy of the law and read it before you go house hunting.

NEWS:

Please submit all news reports to the Publicity Committee Chairman, Mr. James L. Dudley, 1829 Bay St., S. E., Washington, D. C., 2003. Please put all news reports in writing and submit same before Monday, February 24th, 1964.

## NOTICE

DO YOU WISH TO VOTE IN THE MAY PRIMARY ELECTION? YOU MUST NAME YOUR PARTY WHEN YOU REGISTER!!!

## ONLY IN WHISPERS

Only in whispers can you say,"I am an American," if you do not register and vote. However, if you join us in our registration drive, you have our encouragement to shout it from the roof of the District Building.

On February 29, we will meet at Bryan School to canvass in the neighborhood, and we will be busy every Saturday morning at 10 A.M. during open registration. Mrs. Samuel D. Graham and Mr. Van Dyke Walker will provide every canvasser with all the facts needed to rally the most hesitant citizens. Meeting more of our Southeast neighbors will be the fun that goes with the facts.

They and the other members of the Suffrage Committee, Mrs. Juanita Thomas, Mrs. Marjorie Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. Norris A. Brown, Mr. Edward Pradd, and Mr. Earl Root believe that political power should belong to the people. But remember, only votes are counted.

If you can canvass one or more Saturdays in March, be sure to call LI4-4817 or LI3-5788 for further information.

REMEMBER! You can register to vote at the District Building. Room 8. 14th & E. Sts. N.W., Monday through Friday until March 21.

## TRAINING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The Manpower Development and Training Council of the Labor Department has several projects to train the unemployed:

100 women to be trained as home attendants to care for elderly and convalescent persons.
50 high school graduates to train as dental assistants.
100 young men to learn basic and advanced electricity- along with an undetermined number of older men.
100 workers to train in food service and institutional housekeeping and as nursing aides.

Go to the U. S. Employment Service at 555 Penn. Ave., N. W. Call 393-6151

## The Membership Committee Speaks:

Many links joined together make a strong and useful chain------ Many members working together can make a strong and lasting Association. First, let us ask God's help and then let us pull and work together--for we are seeking 1,000 members for the year 1963-64-- it takes every link in this chain to reach out to make the drive successful if you have not received the special membership drive letter, don't let that hold you back-- just call your Chairman and someone will be dispatched to pick up your membership -- or if you really want to be helpful--bring your membership-- and friends' and neighbors', too and come to visit your Membership Chairman or any officer of the Association.

Mrs. Willie R. Jones
Li. 73769

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Here is $1.00 for my membership in the Southeast Civic Association for 1964.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Telephone _____

I would like to be contacted for a Committee Assignment ☐

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## VALENTINE!

I made a snowman yesterday
So jolly, fat, and fine;
I pinned a red heart on his chest
And named him "Valentine."

Last night a warm sweet breeze blew by,
And stole his heart so gay;
My snowman melted on the spot
And quickly ran away.

Frances Gorman Risser

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE JANUARY MEETING

The January meeting of the S.E. Civic Association was held on January 20, 1964 at Payne School. The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. Graham, and the invocation was given by Rev. O. Gary, the Assistant Chaplain.

After a very hearty welcome to the group by the president, the minutes were read by the Assistant Recording Secretary, Miss June Manning. The committees reporting were membership - Mrs. Willie Jones, Chairman; Investigation and Fact Finding, Mr. James Staten. Mrs. Chestie Graham introduced the panelists for the evening namely, Republicans Carl Shipley, Charles Fisher, Barrington Parker, Nelson Roots, and Robert Carter; Democrats Kenneth Kennedy, Joseph Rauh, Frank Reeves, National Committeeman and Dolphin Thompson, moderator.

Following the very lively discussion on both sides, each agreed that basically each individual should register and vote. Door prizes were drawn by Democratic National Committeeman Reeves.

## BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scouts of Troop 386, East Cavalry Methodist Church served as ushers at the January Civic meeting. Their presence and aid helped to make the meeting a success.

## HALFWAY HOUSE HEARING

Southeast Civic Representatives will be present and will testify at the hearing concerning the Halfway House, 921 P Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., February 14, 1964 at 10 A. M. in Room 500 of the District Building, 14th and E Streets, N.W. N.W.. Any interested members of the association who can be free that morning are encouraged to attend.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED AT THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

## COMMITTEES & CHAIRMEN OF THE SOUTHEAST CIVIC ASSOCIATION

Membership - Mrs. Willie Jones

Ways Means, Budget and Hospitality
Mrs. Evelyn Saunders

Investigations & Fact Finding -
Mr. James O. Staten

Civic Improvement -
Mr. Robert Mullen
Mr. Edward Pradd

Education - Mrs. Bernice Baddy

Suffrage - Mrs. Chestie Graham

Junior Civic Association -
Mrs. J. Adams
Mrs. Ralph Wheeler

Legislation - Mrs. Willie Harrison

Housing - Dr. Frederic H. Perry

Program - Mrs. Dorothy Walker

Constitution and By-Laws -
Mr. William H. Vines

Publicity - Mr. James Dudley
Father John Bianchi

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## PROTECT YOUR CAR!

The Police Department says that more cars than ever were stolen in 1963. Local authorities believe the thefts can be largely curbed if drivers would observe these precautions:

* Never leave the key in the ignition when you park, and do not leave the ignition switch in an unlocked position.
* Do not leave your car registration certificate or driver's license in the glove compartment for thieves to use if they are stopped by police.
* Avoid parking on dimly lighted side streets and alleys.
* Do not provide temptation by leaving valuables in your car so they can be seen from the streets. You could lose both the articles and the car.

# FOUR WEEK ENDS To REGISTER

# In our PRECINCTS

The first week-end of neighborhood registration has come and gone, and we have been watching the papers eagerly to see how the four precincts in our area compared with other sections of the District of Columbia, It appears that the outlying precincts in the Northwest had the banner turnouts.

In spite of the last-minute change from the Boys' Club to Payne School and the newly poured sidewalk in front of the entrance, S. E. 76 still managed to lead in our area with a reported registration of 399. Not all of the totals were in at press time, so this lead is, of course, very unofficial. We are simply hoping that the spur of competition will keep our totals climbing from one week-end period to the next.

The Southeast Civic Association Canvassing Team covered the K Street Housing Units on Saturday, February 1. Taking a civic message to a family's front door is an exciting experience, and we welcome more of you to join us.


HOT OR COLD WHERE GOOD FOOD IS SOLD
" HESTER'S DEL "
Cor., 15th & C Streets, S. E.

- FASHION -

DRY CLEANERS & LAUNDERERS

116 - 15th ST., S. E.
LINCOLN 7-3722 WASH., D.C.

Liquors Wines Beer

ARMORY LIQUORS

FREE DELIVERY
126 - 15th St. S.E. LI 3-8200

ROBINSON'S APOTHECARY

Ethical - Dependable
Professional

1442 Independence Ave., S.E.
Wash. 3, D. C.
PHONE 544-3600 WE DELIVER

GARFIELD PHARMACY INC.
2107 Alabama Ave., S. E.
Wash., D. C.
PHONE HO 2-5300 JO 2-0800

YOUR COMPLETE DRUG STORE

A L E X A N D E R S. P O P E

Funeral Directors

414 - 15th Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

PHONE 544-2880 544-2881

Limousine Service - Dial 544-1404

A TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR
and
New York City by Greyhound

Three Days and Two Nights
July 10-11-12, 1964 Leave
2:30 A.M. from 1818 Gale St.
Northeast on July 10th

PHONE 396-4888 TRAIN GROUP

ADULTS - $48.00 TOTAL COST
CHILDREN, 6-18 Yrs. - $38.00

MT. PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH

# DON'T BUY DISCRIMINATION

WHEN YOU PURCHASE CARS FROM DEALERS WHO DO NOT PRACTICE MERIT HIRING YOU ARE SUPPORTING DISCRIMINATION.

BUY YOUR NEXT CAR FROM A DEALER WHO EMPLOYS NEGROES IN ALL JOB CATEGORIES.

INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY

1. DOES THE DEALER EMPLOY NEGRO SALESMEN ?
2. DOES THE DEALER EMPLOY NEGRO MECHANICS?
3. DOES THE DEALER EMPLOY NEGRO OFFICE HELP?

Let Your Eyes Be Your Guide

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

P. O. Box 546, Washington 4, D. C.

Employment

# A Message to the Public

# From: Washington CORE

CORE is now picketing H. ABRAMSON and ALPERSTEINS in the 1000 block of 7th St. We are asking you to support this picket line - Come down and walk with us if you can; at least do not shop there until they show that they have adopted a Merit Hiring program. The Negro community's dollars have built these stores; now let us use that purchasing power to make them reflect the make-up of their customers.

What is CORE? The name stands for Congress of Racial Equality - the organization that started the Freedom Rides, that opened up most of the restaurants on Route 40 in Maryland; that is now opening up Howard Johnson Restaurants all through the South. Here in Washington we have opened hundreds of jobs to qualified Negroes. You can see the result all over Downtown, in all the big stores.

YOU KNOW THE BOX YOU ARE IN. DO YOU KNOW THE CORE WAY OUT? Do you know that we can beat segregation and discrimination by DIRECT, NON-VIOLENT ACTION?

## What can you do?

## How can you find out more about CORE?

*YOU CAN JOIN US ON PICKET LINES

*YOU CAN STAY OUT OF STORES WE ARE PICKETING

*YOU CAN PHONE STORES WE ARE PICKETING TO SAY YOU SUPPORT US

*YOU CAN GET YOUR CHURCH OR SOCIAL CLUB TO SUPPORT CORE

*YOU CAN COME TO OUR REGULAR MEETINGS

IN OCTOBER WE WILL MEET ON THE 2nd, the 16th, and the 30th.

At the All Souls' Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard Sts., N. W., at 8:00 P. M.

licia Zucker
415 Wheeler Rd., S.E.
ashington, D.C. 20032

Reginald H. Booker
459 Luray Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.

N O R T H E R N  V I R G I N I A  C.O.R.E.

SUGGESTS THAT

Y O U

BOYCOTT THESE STORES

A Negro can obtain anything at the following stores except equal opportunity in employment. CORE therefore asks that you join in a boycott of these stores beginning February 22nd, George Washington's birthday, and continuing through Easter and on until these discriminatory practices are ended.

Many of these stores claim to have fair employment policies, and some have made token efforts toward that end. But it has more and more apparent that such efforts are only public relations gestures designed to placate the growing numbers demanding fair treatment. Truly equal opportunity for employment at all levels was never intended.

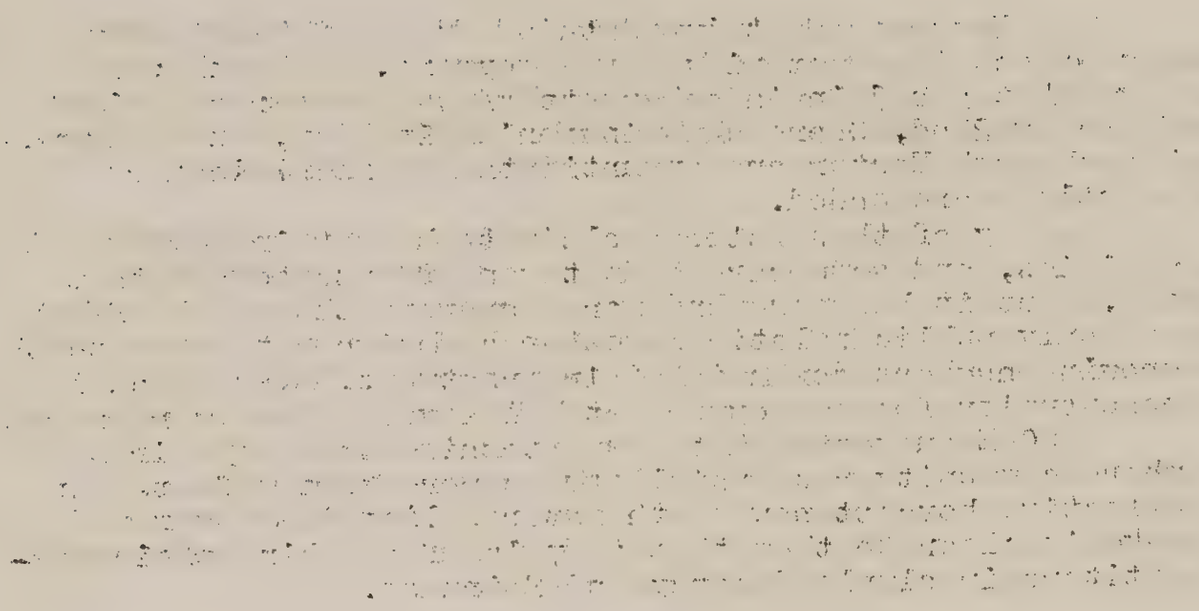
CORE suggests that you patronize the many firms where community responsibility is more keenly felt. An effective boycott now of the stores listed below would make it clear to them that they lag far behind their competitors in simple decency and fairness.

HECHT CO. (Parkington)

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORES

WOODWARD & LOTHRUP (7 Corners)

LERNER SHOPS (Clarendon)



Employment

CHRISTMAS SELECTIVE BUYING LIST
WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1962

# N O R T H E R N  V I R G I N I A  C.O.R.E.

An Indictment of

THE HECHT CO. (Parkington)

with respect to discrimination against Negroes

1. Negroes with both seniority and experience are not promoted to supervisory positions.

2. White women can obtain positions as sales personnel, but Negro women must first work as stock maids. Even then, very few Negro women are given permanent sales jobs.

3. All stock maids are Negro.
   All stock boys are white.
   All kitchen help is Negro.
   All table (though not counter) waitresses are white.

4. The Negro stock maids are asked to do both very dirty jobs and also to help with selling. But their pay remains only $1.10 per hour.

5. The Negro stock maids are treated discourteously by supervisory personnel (who are white). They deserve to be called "Miss", not by their first names or nicknames.

6. There is no Negro sales personnel in any "prestige" or in any commission departments. Only one or two Negroes are in clerical positions. No skilled Negro laborers. No Negroes in the tire department.

7. Negroes applying for positions do not usually receive interviews even when they have had experience. They are told,"We will call you," but the call rarely comes. Whites applying at the same time are given interviews, even when they have had no experience. A number of Negroes who applied to The Hecht Co. unsuccessfully now hold good jobs in other local stores.

8. Negroes are laid off even after they have been promised permanent positions and at the same time as whites are sent to training courses. Very few (3 to our knowledge) Negroes have been taken into the supervisors training course. (All within the past few weeks.)

9. General working conditions are not fair. Many work only a 35 hour week, but the management objects to their holding a second job to supplement their $40 weekly pay. Sick leave is one day per YEAR, and vacation is one week after a year. No notice is given on lay-offs.

CAN YOU CONTINUE TO SUPPORT A STORE WITH A RECORD SUCH AS THIS?

SHOP ELSEWHERE

N. Va. CORE
February 1964

Employment

CHRISTMAS SELECTIVE BUYING LIST
WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1962

Since early 1961 Washington CORE has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained.

CORE believes that this can be accomplished if all public and private business establishments in the city can be persuaded to employ at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color, and that this practice should apply particularly to those jobs which require contact with the public.

To this end, we have talked to many business heads in the city, and as recently as November 21, 1962, CORE wrote letters to the Washington Board of Trade and to the Merchant and Manufacturers Association asking them to use their good offices to persuade their members to practice immediate fair hiring. We suggested that their members start by employing Negroes as temporary sales personnel during the Christmas season. This, we stated, would help to relieve the emergency unemployment situation that exists among Washington's Negro citizens. To these requests, we received no reply. So we appeal to you, the buying public, with the following requests!

1. LET YOUR EYES BE YOUR GUIDE!

2. DON'T SHOP IN ANY STORE IN WHICH YOU DO NOT SEE NEGRO SALES CLERKS!

3. DON'T BUY JOB DISCRIMINATION--UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICES CANNOT EXIST IF YOU REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEM.

4. DON'T BUY WHERE ANYONE IS DENIED A JOB BECAUSE OF HIS RACE!

5. DON'T CROSS OUR PICKET LINES!

6. BEFORE YOU BUY ASK IF THE STORE EMPLOYS NEGRO SALES PEOPLE!

7. PATRONIZE THE STORES ON THIS LIST, AND ALL OTHERS IN WHICH YOU SEE NEGRO SALES PEOPLE. USE YOUR BUYING POWER TO ENCOURAGE EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF FAIR HIRING PRACTICES!

SUPPORT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
AT THE FOLLOWING
STORES

This is not a complete list of all the stores which employ Negro salespeople, because the employment situation changes daily. The list does not constitute a CORE endorsement of the firm's promotion, wage, or other employment practices. Nor is it a consumer recommendation as to quality or price. The following stores have taken initial steps in hiring Negroes. However, if this pattern does not continue in the direction of merit hiring then CORE reserves the right to reopen negotiations and if indicated take further direct action.

Department Stores

G-E-M Incorporated
Chillum and Queens Chapel Roads
Hyattsville, Maryland (an at all other locations)

Hecht Company
7th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Department Stores (cont'd.)

S. Kann & Sons Company
8th and Market Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Lansburgh's
7th and 8th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Morton's
314 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Sears Roebuck & Co.
911 Bladensburg Road, N. E.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Woodward & Lothrop
10th and 11th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Murphy, G. C. Company
1214 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Esther Shop
1210 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DRUG STORES (Chain)

Drug Fair Stores
1701 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Peoples Drug Stores
14th and U Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Standard Drug Stores
914 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Rexall Drug Company
7th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

FIVE AND DIME STORES (Chain)

Grand F & W., Inc.
400 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Kresge S. S. Co.
1101 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Woolworth, F. W. Co.
3200 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (also Langley Park location)

Murphy, G. C. Co.
1214 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

## FIVE AND DIME STORES (Cont'd.)

Neisner Bros., Inc.
1120 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## GIFT SHOPS

MacMannes, Incorporated
1312 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Also Langley Park location)

## FURNITURE STORES

Walker Thomas Furniture Co.
1031 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
(We found no other Negro furniture salesmen in the city)

## JEWELRY STORES

We found no Negro jewelry salesmen in the city.

## RECORD SHOPS

The record shops seem to have the best hiring practices of any line of business in the city. It would be easier to list those that do not employ Negroes as salesmen. However, as you shop let your eyes be your guide.

## MEN'S CLOTHING STORES

Bruce Hunt
1325 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Bond Clothes
1335 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Cavalier Men's Shop
1126-1128 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Louie's Clothing Store
639 D Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Shirt Shops
942 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Seely Brothers
1345 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Stewart Men's Clothes, Inc.
916 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

University Shop
1318 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Young Men's Shop
3942 Minnesota Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Herzogs
941 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## SHOE STORES

The Bootery
1038 Conn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Hahn Shoe Stores
14th and G Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Crosby Shores
1115 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Forsythe Shoe Store
1223 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## SHOE STORES (Cont'd.)

Kinney Shoes
1105 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Rich, 1319 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Holiday Shoes
1301 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Joseph DeYoung Shoes
13th and F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

William Allen Originals
1014 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations

Red Cross Shoes
1008 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S WEAR

Jelleff's Inc.
1214-1220 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Lerner Shops
1111 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Mr. Earle
1308 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

WE FOUND NO OTHER WOMEN'S SHOPS WHICH EMPLOY NEGRO SALESPEOPLE.

## TOY STORES

Children's Supermarts, Inc.
501 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

## FOOD STORES

Nearly all of the food stores in the city, particularly the chain stores, hire Negro cashiers. But be careful - watch for those which employ Negro cashiers in only Negro neighborhoods. This is a form of discrimination. Let your eyes be your guide.

## LIQUOR STORES

There are many liquor stores in the city employing Negro salesmen, so when you buy your Christmas stock, let your eyes be your guide.

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Todd's Discount
1102 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## THIS LIST TO BE REVISED PERIODICALLY

If you feel your store practices merit hiring and you wish to be so listed, contact CORE at the address below.

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

*Souvenir Program*

# CORE

## NATIONAL CONVENTION



*June 27 to July 1, 1963*



**BILTMORE HOTEL**

*Dayton, Ohio*

*Congress Of Racial Equality* **CORE** *Congress Of Racial Equality*



**JAMES FARMER**
*National Director of CORE*

James Baldwin's most recent work is entitled THE FIRE NEXT TIME; but the swelling angry black roar across the nation speaks of no next time. It says, "This Time"; it says, "Freedom Now". It repeats the famous words of the flinty old abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison: "I will not equivocate; I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard . ."

That spirit is soaring high over the land, and digging deep into our vitals. It has served, this year, as the launching-pad for the most determined and widespread effort to remove discrimination, within the lifetime of most of us who are taking part. Already this spring we have witnessed the bravery of children, the trained ferocity of dogs, willing hundreds who face jail without bail, police clubs powered by fear, frustrations and psychopathic hatred victories—and the most poignant of tragedies.

We in this 1963 CORE Convention are guided by that spirit, gripped by it, perhaps even transcended by it. It will shape our deliberations. It is then fully appropriate that dominant theme of our work here be the war cry of the hopeless who dare to hope for, to work for—and now some have died for—FREEDOM NOW!

# CORE

From its inception in 1942, the Congress of Racial Equality has demonstrated its belief that interracial cooperation is the most potent cure for racial fears and prides. After these twenty-one years, it is still a basic principle of CORE organization that local groups strive to be interracial.

The sixty-odd groups in some twenty-two states are committed to the goal of removing racial discrimination by non-violent direct action. While these groups work independently on local problems, from time to time, they participate in joint efforts directed against a widespread discriminatory situation.

The willingness of CORE-men to accept insult, physical harm and jail rather than give up their convictions has made the term "non-violence" as familiar as slang. We have adopted certain of the Gandhian principles: to oppose injustice openly and directly; to treat opponents with honesty and without fear; to try to win the opponent rather than the conflict.

This non-violent philosophy led CORE into the vertex of the sit-in movement in 1960, and again into the Freedom Rides of 1961. These programs resulted in many arrests but they were also significant factors in the opening of lunch-counters, restaurants and travel facilities all across the South.

Yet, the job seems scarcely begun, and in many places the opposition to desegregation is as virulent as ever. The challenge is great North as well as South. It calls for greater resources in manpower and money-power. It calls for the concern of every person because it is every person's problem.

In the future CORE will continue to work on its six specified areas of discrimination: voting in the franchised Negroes of the South, Police brutality, school segregation, housing, employment and public accommodations. We shall hope to settle problems privately and quietly but will not hesitate to openly challenge racial discrimination by non-violent direct action. We in CORE solicit support not only because we believe in our cause, but because we believe our cause is your cause.

# BANQUET SPEAKER



**WILLIAM A. BRANTON**

**Attorney William A. Branton is director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta Georgia. The Voter Education Project is a special program of the Southern Regional Council, engaged in research relating to the causes for low registration of voters in eleven Southern States, with participation by the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, as well as many local organizations.**

**Admitted to practice before all Courts of Arkansas and Georgia and the Federal and Supreme Courts of the United States, Attorney Branton has successfully handled outstanding cases involving civil rights and constitutional law throughout the South. His prosecution in the case of Watt v. State of Arkansas, in which a white defendent was convicted for sexual assault on a seven year old Negro girl, won for the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches the Thalheimer Award at the Dallas Convention in 1953. He has been cited for his outstanding legal ability in "freedom ride", "sit-in", school discrimination, injunction and public facilities cases.**

**Mr. Branton was cited by LIFE magazine as one of the one hundred most important young men and women in the United States in 1962.**






**FREEDOM RIDERS**

JACKSON, MISS.: Four girl "Freedom Riders" leave Hinds County Courthouse here July 3rd to board the van that will carry them on the four-hour journey to Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Miss. These four girls, with 15 men and women, both Negro and White, made up a group of 19 prisoners. It is the third transfer of "Riders" to the delta penal farm.



**ATTACKS NEWSMEN**

MC COMB, MISS.: A bystander watches as a man identified by police as Carl Hayes, 28, punches freelance reporter Tom Hayden after dragging him from car here, Oct. 11th. Police said Hayes pulled Hayden and another reporter, Paul Potter, from the car as they were covering an antisegregation march by a group of Negro students. The 57 Negro youths participating in the march were headed for a meeting in a local Masonic Temple after walking out of Burgland High School. The walkout was fourth in a series touched off by school authorities' refusal to readmit two students who participated in a bus station sit-in here last summer.



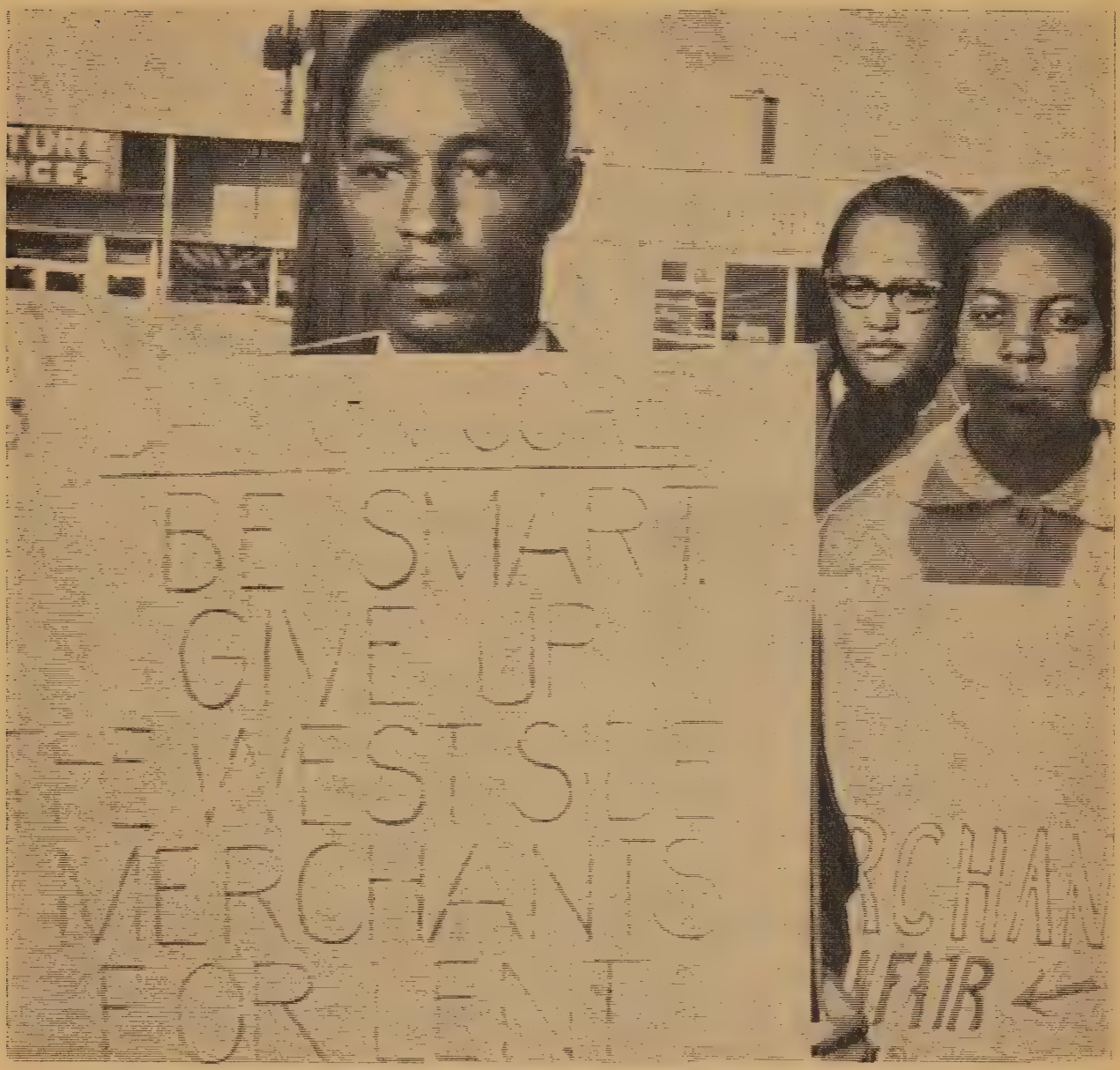




NNI ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Feb. 2—ARRESTED— Sit-in demonstrator protesting claimed segregation by local school board is arrested early today after all-night vigil in Municipal Building. In all, ten persons were arrested after their refusal to end vigil.

# *Dayton Chapter CORE*

## IN ACTION




### *DAYTON CORE OFFICERS*

W. S. McINTOSH — Executive Secretary
JOHN E. MADDOX — Chairman (Acting)
JAMES L. DAVIS — First Vice Chairman
MILES THOMAS — Treasurer
MARY CROSS — Financial Secretary

### *BOARD MEMBERS*

*LOUISE STEWART*
*RICHARD ANDERSON*
*JAVIN COUNCIL*
*CLARENCE CROSS*
*GEORGE DUCHER*

## —IN MEMORIAM—

". . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain . . ."

**MEDGAR EVERS** **WILLIAM MOORE**

In their fight for freedom these men paid the supreme sacrifice. "It is for us, the living, . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

Both left children. Perhaps now, certainly in years to come, their mothers must explain what happened and how it happened. The children will be by turns angry and sad, fierce and forgiving—just as their mothers must be.

But these men worked and gave their lives not only for their children, but for all children. They worked to free the Negro from the indignities he must face, to free the white from the character of racial arrogance. One black, one white, each worked in his own individual way for freedom.

Each would say "Remember me, forget me; either is meaningless of itself. Do my work." Therein lies a eulogy well beyond the most gifted expression of words. As we "do their work" we truly eulogize the men.

Come, my friend; there is yet much to do.

COMPLIMENTS

of

A FRIEND

*Welcome to*

# C.O.R.E.

# REPRESENTATIVES

"

## THE SUCHER PACKING CO.

HOME of Sucher's yummy QUALITY YUMMY MEATS

SEARS
ROEBUCK AND CO.

—COMPLIMENT OF—

**JACK'S** Pay & Take SUPER **MARKETS**

3000 W. THIRD ST.

19 CALM ST.

1242 W. SECOND ST.

A Good Deal Plus A

Good Deal More

*SHANNON BUICK CO.*

161 SALEM AVE.

*Dayton 6, Ohio*

Marshalls FASHIONS

fine fashions in --

Suburbia

NORTHTOWN

EASTOWN WESTOWN

HILLS And DALES

**MORE** For Your Money

. . .styling

. . .selection

. . .quality & service!

FINE
FURNITURE
CARPETING
DRAPERIES
ACCESSORIES

Main at Fourth

Rays Rossiters

Far Hills at Stroop
3800 N. Main

**HENRY'S IGA**

*SUPER MARKET*

3017 HOOVER AVE.

WELCOMES ALL DELEGATES OF
NATIONAL CORE CONVENTION
TO DAYTON, OHIO

*And Wishes You Great Success*
*In Your Endeavor!*




**now it's Pepsi-for those who think young**

*Today we get more out of life because we put more in—more activity, more lively, modern ideas. This is the life for Pepsi—light, bracing, bleantasting Pepsi. In stores, at fountains, think young. Say "Pepsi, please!"*

# "CAREER OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXCELLENT AT KROGER!"



. . . says Kroger Executive **ROBERT N. STARGEL** Personnel Consultant at Kroger's General Offices in Cincinnati.

Shown here are just a few of the outstanding young Negro college graduates who are building successful careers at Kroger . . . the third largest food retailer in the world and a prominent food manufacturer.

For information about a Kroger career and a copy of our descriptive brochure "Operation Future", write The Kroger Co., Personnel Dept., 1014 Vine St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.



● **JOSEPH YOUNG,** Administrative Assistant, Employee Benefit Programs at Kroger's General Offices.



● **JAMES ROYE,** Store Manager at Kroger's Cincinnati Division.



● **RONALD CHRISTMAS, Management Trainee at Kroger's Chicago Division.**

Kroger

**an equal opportunity employer**




Enjoy that
REFRESHING
NEW FEELING!




Gallaher
PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORES

HEADQUARTERS for
NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

DRUGS COSMETICS

SUNDRIES

CAMERAS FILMS

—COMPLIMENTS OF—

# United Beverage Co.

26 N. McGEE STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

Dinenfeld's

Baldwin 4-2841 Dayton, Ohio

—COMPLIMENTS OF—

## BOWMAN FUNERAL HOME

3223 HOOVER AVE.

DAYTON, OHIO

—COMPLIMENTS OF—

McLIN FUNERAL HOME

1130 GERMANTOWN STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

—COMPLIMENTS OF—

FRANCES REALTY CO.

1344 W. 3rd STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

FRANCES REALTY CO.

—COMPLIMENTS OF—

OGLETREE FUNERAL HOME

2030 W. 3rd STREET

DAYTON, OHIO

*Program Cover*

*Compliments Of*

*"The Ohio Eagle" Newspaper*

WASHINGTON CORE

NO 7-5295 or 232-2914

IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACT OF POLICE BRUTALITY,

PLEASE CALL ONE OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS IMMEDIATELY!

Keep this with you at all times.

# HELP STAMP OUT

# JOB DISCRIMINATION

# IN THE

# PUBLIC UTILITIES

WASHINGTON
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

# PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY AND THEY DISCRIMINATE AGAINST HALF OF IT

## YOU CAN HELP

E N D  T H I S

D I S C R I M I N A T I O N

By Letting P E P C O

and

W A S H I N G T O N

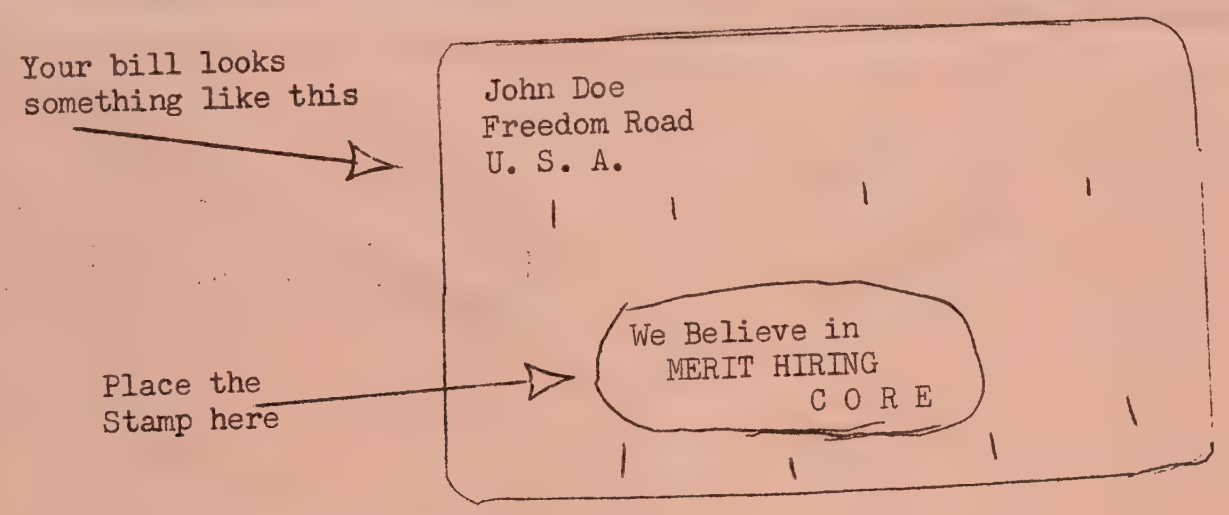
GAS LIGHT COMPANY

KNOW THAT WE BELIEVE IN

M e r i t  H i r i n g

H E R E ' S  W H A T  Y O U  C A N  D O

We have prepared Merit Hiring Stamps, which we ask you to place on your electric and gas bills. In this way they are bound to get your message. If enough people show that they demand Merit Hiring, we can get it.




In both P E P C O and the

W A S H I N G T O N

GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Certain Jobs have been reserved forwhites -

METER READERS

INSPECTION

LINESMEN

REPAIR MEN

E x e c u t i v e s

etc., etc.

HELP STAMP OUT JOB DISCRIMINATION IN P E P C O and the WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Washington C O R E

E L. Jackson

H. Dixon

Methodist & Baptists

Albany Methodist 11:00 AM Monday (Jackson)

Baptist 1st & Rhodes (Tuesday)
12:00 Monday

Lowder, Virgil - Council of Churches

Monday night at Geo T Jenning

CRISPY, CRUNCHY, YES

But hiring's soggy

Don't buy Lay's Potato Chips

The Frito-Lay Company discriminates in employment

NO Negro Driver-Salesmen

NO Negro Office and Clerical Help

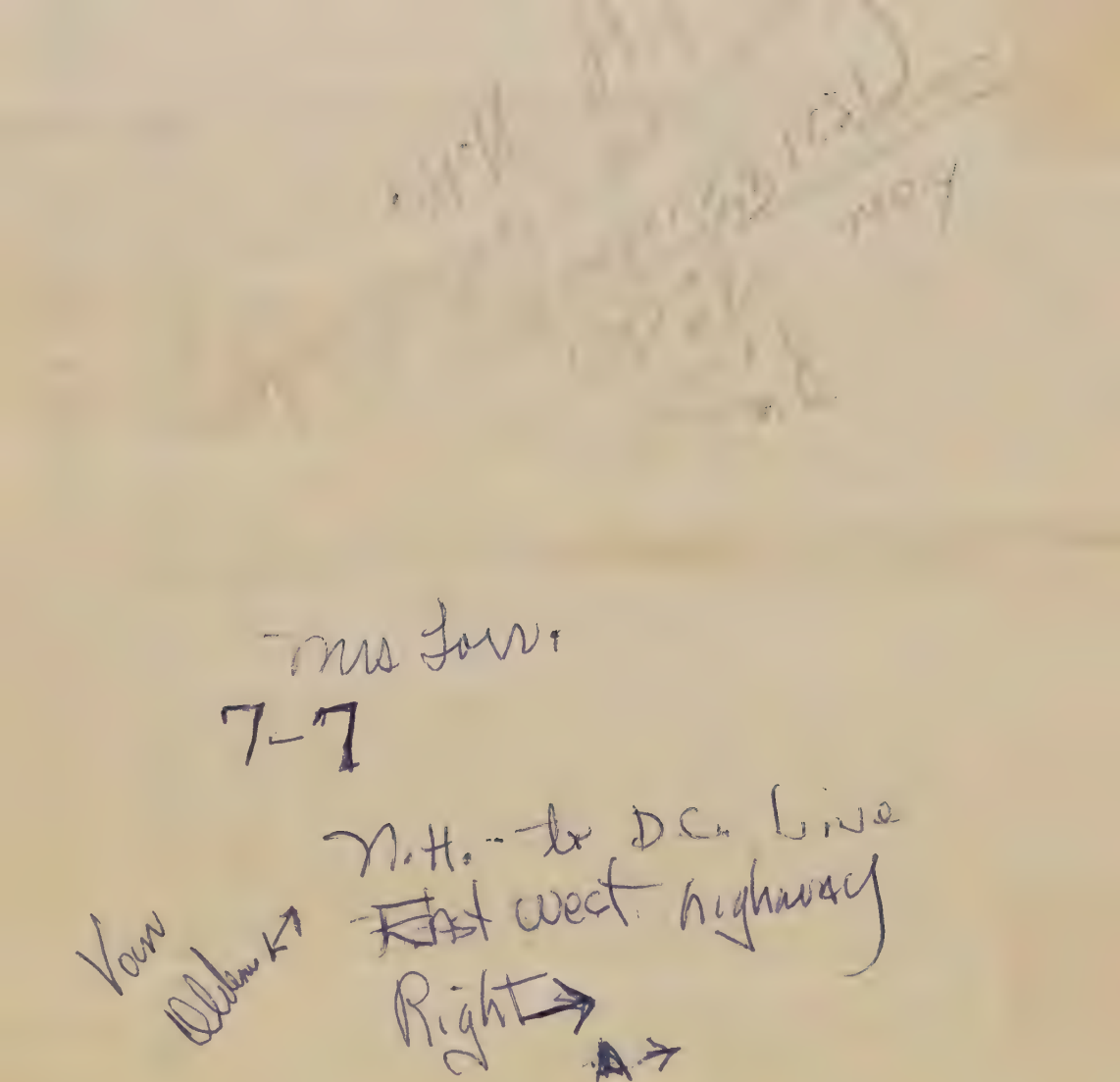
NO Negro Supervisory Personnel

NO Negro Women at all

SUPPORT MERIT HIRING

DON'T SUPPORT DISCRIMINATION

Washington CORE


This Town
7-7
N. H. - to D.C. Line
East west highway
Your Address
Right
A

# FREEDOM RALLY

in support of

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

featuring

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President

* * * * * *

Monday, April 9, 1962

8:00 P.M.

METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Dr. E. C. Smith, Pastor

1225 R Street, N.W.

By virtue of your presence and financial support here tonight, you join in a full scale assault on segregation launched this year by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As part of S.C.L.C.'s "People to People" program, Dr. King is presently on a South-wide tour recruiting volunteers for his "Freedom Corps" which will be composed of two units: (1) A massive voter registration team and (2) a nonviolent army to be trained and ready on a standby basis for any specific attack on segregation.

While few of us in the Nation's Capital will be called upon to make the sacrifices and brave the perils that lie ahead for the members of this "Freedom Corps," we may all back them with the kind of financial support necessary to assure the success of their efforts. We trust that each of you will take this occasion of Dr. King's appearance in Washington to make a generous contribution to the freedom struggle in the South.

"DOLLARS FOR FREEDOM" COMMITTEE

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman
Rev. Evans E. Crawford
Rev. James D. Foy
Rev. S. Everette Guiles
Dr. Earl L. Harrison
Elder Samuel Kelsey
Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter
Dr. John H. Satterwhite
Dr. E. C. Smith
Bishop Smallwood E. Williams

# PROGRAM

Bishop Smallwood E. Williams, Presiding

Selected Music ..... The Chorus Choir
Metropolitan Baptist Church

Processional

Invocation ..... Rev. James D. Foy

Opening Hymn ..... "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Scripture ..... Dr. Earl L. Harrison

Selection

Greetings (3 minutes each)

- Baptist Ministers' Conference - Rev. L. W. White
- Methodist Ministers' Conference
- Ministerial Association, National Capital Area - Dr. John H. Satterwhite
- NAACP
- National Association of Colored Women's Clubs - Mrs. Rosa Gragg
- CORE - Mr. Julius W. Hobson
- Nonviolent Action Group - Mr. William Mahoney
- Others

Selection

Appeal and Offering ..... Dr. E. C. Smith

Selection

Presentation of Speaker ..... Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson

ADDRESS ..... Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

Closing Hymn ..... "Lift Every Voice and Sing"

Benediction ..... Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter

# Lift Every Voice and Sing

Lift every voice and sing 'til earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmony of liberty
Let our rejoicing rise high as the listening sky,
Let it resound far as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past
has taught us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the present
has brought us,
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on 'til victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, bitter the chastening rod
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died,
Yet with a steady beat have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?

We have come over a way that with tears
have been watered
We have come treading our path through the blood
of the slaughtered
Out of the gloomy past 'til now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on our way,
Thou who hast by thy might led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path we pray.

Lest our feet stray from the places our God
where we met thee,
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world
we forget thee.
Shadowed beneath thy hand may we forever stand
True to our God, True to our native land.

# CAN INTEGRATION COME TOO FAST?

A Panel Discussion

PRESENTED BY

The Student Council

and Washington Club

of Georgetown University

## GUESTS

MR. STERLING TUCKER
DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE

MR. JULIUS HOBSON
WASHINGTON CHAIRMAN
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

REV. E. FRANKLIN JACKSON
WASHINGTON CHAIRMAN
NAACP

## STUDENT PANEL

COLLEGES REPRESENTED:

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

TRINITY COLLEGE

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

## COMMITTEE

JACK MANN — CO-CHAIRMEN

FRANK SANTORO

JOHN RICK — CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

PAUL JOLIET

WILLIAM MAUSER

LAWRENCE SHULMAN

CHRISTMAS SELECTIVE BUYING LIST
WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1962

Since early 1961 Washington CORE has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained.

CORE believes that this can be accomplished if all public and private business establishments in the city can be persuaded to employ at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color, and that this practice should apply particularly to those jobs which require contact with the public.

To this end, we have talked to many business heads in the city, and as recently as November 21, 1962, CORE wrote letters to the Washington Board of Trade and to the Merchant and Manufacturers Association asking them to use their good offices to persuade their members to practice immediate fair hiring. We suggested that their members start by employing Negroes as temporary sales personnel during the Christmas season. This, we stated, would help to relieve the emergency unemployment situation that exists among Washington's Negro citizens. To these requests, we received no reply. So we appeal to you, the buying public, with the following requests!

1. LET YOUR EYES BE YOUR GUIDE!

2. DON'T SHOP IN ANY STORE IN WHICH YOU DO NOT SEE NEGRO SALES CLERKS!

3. DON'T BUY JOB DISCRIMINATION--UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICES CANNOT EXIST IF YOU REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEM.

4. DON'T BUY WHERE ANYONE IS DENIED A JOB BECAUSE OF HIS RACE!

5. DON'T CROSS OUR PICKET LINES!

6. BEFORE YOU BUY ASK IF THE STORE EMPLOYS NEGRO SALES PEOPLE!

7. PATRONIZE THE STORES ON THIS LIST, AND ALL OTHERS IN WHICH YOU SEE NEGRO SALES PEOPLE. USE YOUR BUYING POWER TO ENCOURAGE EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF FAIR HIRING PRACTICES!

SUPPORT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
AT THE FOLLOWING
STORES

This is not a complete list of all the stores which employ Negro salespeople, because the employment situation changes daily. The list does not constitute a CORE endorsement of the firm's promotion, wage, or other employment practices. Nor is it a consumer recommendation as to quality or price. The following stores have taken initial steps in hiring Negroes. However, if this pattern does not continue in the direction of merit hiring then CORE reserves the right to reopen negotiations and if indicated take further direct action.

Department Stores

G-E-M Incorporated
Chillum and Queens Chapel Roads
Hyattsville, Maryland (an at all other locations)

Hecht Company
7th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Department Stores (cont'd.)

S. Kann & Sons Company
8th and Market Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Lansburgh's
7th and 8th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Morton's
314 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Sears Roebuck & Co.
911 Bladensburg Road, N. E.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Woodward & Lothrop
10th and 11th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Murphy, G. C. Company
1214 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Esther Shop
1210 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Peoples Drug Stores
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Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Cavalier Men's Shop
1126-1128 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Louie's Clothing Store
639 D Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Shirt Shops
942 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Seely Brothers
1345 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Stewart Men's Clothes, Inc.
916 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

University Shop
1318 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Young Men's Shop
3942 Minnesota Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Herzogs
941 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## SHOE STORES

The Bootery
1038 Conn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Hahn Shoe Stores
14th and G Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Crosby Shores
1115 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Forsythe Shoe Store
1223 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SHOE STORES (Cont'd.)

Kinney Shoes
1105 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Rich, 1319 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Holiday Shoes
1301 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Joseph DeYoung Shoes
13th and F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

William Allen Originals
1014 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations

Red Cross Shoes
1008 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WOMEN'S WEAR

Jelleff's Inc.
1214-1220 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Lerner Shops
1111 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

Mr. Earle
1308 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

WE FOUND NO OTHER WOMEN'S SHOPS WHICH EMPLOY NEGRO SALESPEOPLE.

TOY STORES

Children's Supermarts, Inc.
501 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at
all other locations)

FOOD STORES

Nearly all of the food stores in the city, particularly the chain stores, hire Negro cashiers. But be careful - watch for those which employ Negro cashiers in only Negro neighborhoods. This is a form of discrimination. Let your eyes be your guide.

LIQUOR STORES

There are many liquor stores in the city employing Negro salesmen, so when you buy your Christmas stock, let your eyes be your guide.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Todd's Discount
1102 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

THIS LIST TO BE REVISED PERIODICALLY

If you feel your store practices merit hiring and you wish to be so listed, contact CORE at the address below.

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

# CORE'S XMAS SEASON
## SELECTIVE BUYING GUIDE

THIS IS A PRELIMINARY LIST OF STORES WHICH EMPLOY SOME NEGROES IN SALES AND OTHER NON-CUSTODIAL POSITIONS, AND IS IN NO WAY AN ENDORSEMENT OF ANY STORE LISTED.

CORE HAS NOT ENDORSED ANY STORE AS HAVING A MERIT HIRING POLICY. WE ARE JUST LISTING STORES WHICH, TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, HAVE MADE THE FIRST STEPS FORWARD, AND THE FACT THAT A STORE IS LISTED HERE DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE WILL NOT BE PICKETING THAT STORE LATER ON.

LET YOUR EYES BE YOUR GUIDE - IF YOU SEE NO NEGRO SALES PEOPLE, EITHER GO SHOPPING SOMEWHERE ELSE OR ASK THE MANAGER IF THERE ARE ANY. DO NOT LET "BARGAINS" TEMPT YOU INTO PATRONISING DISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYERS.

CHRISTMAS SELECTIVE BUYING LIST
WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Date

Since early 1961 Washington CORE has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained.

CORE believes that this can be accomplished if all public and private business establishments in the city can be persuaded to employ at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color, and that this practice should apply particularly to those jobs which require contact with the public.

To this end, we have talked to many business heads in the city, and as recently as November 21, 1962, CORE wrote letters to the Washington Board of Trade and to the Merchant and Manufacturers Association asking them to use their good offices to persuade their members to practice immediate fair hiring, We suggested that their members start by employing Negroes as temporary sales personnel during the Christmas season. This, we stated, would help to relieve the emergency unemployment situation that exists among Washington's Negro citizens. To these requests, we received no reply. So we appeal to you, the buying public, with the following requests!

1. LET YOUR EYES BE YOUR GUIDE!
2. DON'T SHOP IN ANY STORE IN WHICH YOU DO NOT SEE NEGRO SALES CLERKS!
3. DON'T BUY JOB DISCRIMINATION--UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICES CANNOT EXIST IF YOU REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEM.
4. DON'T BUY WHERE ANYONE IS DENIED A JOB BECAUSE OF HIS RACE!
5. DON'T CROSS OUR PICKET LINES!
6. BEFORE YOU BUY ASK IF THE STORE EMPLOYS NEGRO SALES PEOPLE!
7. PATRONIZE THE STORES ON THIS LIST, AND ALL OTHERS IN WHICH YOU SEE NEGRO SALES PEOPLE. USE YOUR BUYING POWER TO ENCOURAGE EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF FAIR HIRING PRACTICES!

SUPPORT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
AT THE FOLLOWING
STORES

This is not a complete list of all of the stores which employ Negro salespeople, because the employment situation changes daily. The list does not constitute a CORE endorsement of the firm's promotion, wage, or other employment practices. Nor is it a consumer recommendation as to quality or price.

Department Stores

G-E-M Incorporated,
Chillum and Queens Chapel Roads,
Hyattsville, Md. (and at all other locations)

Hecht Company
7th and F Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

S. Kann & Sons Company
8th and Market Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Department Stores (cont'd.)

Lansburgh's
7th and 8th and E Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Morton's
314 7th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Sears Roebuck & Co.
911 Bladensburg Rd., N. E.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Woodward & Lothrop
10th & 11th & F Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Murphy, G. C. Company
1214 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Esther Shop
1210 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DRUG STORES (Chain)

Drug Fair Stores
1701 K St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Peoples Drug Stores
14th and U Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Standard Drug Stores
914 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Rexall Drug Company
7th and E Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

FIVE AND DIME STORES (chain)

Grand F & W., Inc.
400 7th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Kresge S S Co.
1101 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Woolworth, F. W. Co.
3200 14th St., N. W.
Washington, D. (also Langley Park location)

Murphy, G. C. Co.
1214 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Neisner Bros., Inc.
1120 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

GIFT SHOPS

MacMannes, Incorporated
1312 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Also Langley Park location)

## FURNITURE STORES

Walker Thomas Furniture Co.
1031 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(We found no other Negro furniture salesmen in the city)

## JEWELRY STORES

We found no Negro jewelry salesmen in the city

## RECORD SHOPS

The record shops seem to have the best hiring practices of anh line of business in the city. It would be easier to list those that do not employ Negroes as salesmen. However, as you shop let your eyes be your guide.

## MEN'S CLOTHING STORES

Bruce Hunt
1325 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Bond Clothes
1335 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Cavalier Men's Shop
1126 1128 7th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Louie's Clothing Store
639 D St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Shirt Shops
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William Allen Originals
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Washington, D. C. (and at all other locationsL

Rich, 1319 F St., N. W.
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1102 F St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

THIS LIST TO BE REVISED PERIODICALLY

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P: O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C/

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE — For further information call NO 7-5295

Julius W. Hobson, President of Washington CORE, today sent the following telegrams to President John F. Kennedy and to Walter N. Tobriner, President of the Board of Commissioners, D.C.,

To President Kennedy:

"On Wednesday of this week Walter N. Tobriner, your appointee as President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, testified before the Senate District Committee in opposition to S860, to establish a minimum wage of $1.25 for this city and a work week of 40 hours. Earlier this year, the Citizens Council, our nearest approach to a representative body, endorsed this Bill after a thorough public hearing, at which it was clearly demonstrated that this Bill has the broadest possible support from all segments of the populace except for the actual payers of substandard wages.

The action of Commissioner Tobriner was thus a shocking disregard of the wishes of the city, and a gratuitous insult to the Citizens Council. Furthermore, since wages of $1.25 or less are Negro wages paid to only Negroes, and assume the existence of a large resevoir of unemployed Negro workers, his testimony was a betrayal of the interests of the Negro community. Mass poverty and unemployment among Washington Negroes cannot be ameliorated as long as substandard wages prevail.

In order to counteract the harmful effects of Mr. Tobriner's testimony I respectfully call on you to publicaly support S860, and also to support Washington CORE's position that $1.25 be conceived of not as a permanent minimum, but as only a first step toward a more realistic figure in the future. Your assumption of responsibility in this matter, made necessary by the harmful testimony of Mr. Tobriner, will be greatly appreciated."

To Commissioner Tobriner:

"Your testimony before the Senate District Committee in opposition to S860, to provide a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour for the District of Columbia was a shocking betrayal of the interests of the working people of this city. As a political appointee, rather than an elected official, you are not, of course, responsive to the citizens of the city. However, by holding the office you do, you have incurred a responsibility to us. It seems strange that you could go aganist the recommendations of the Citizens Council, which held public hearings on this issue without holding hearings of your own, at least, to determine whether or not their recommendations did represent the public interest and the public will."

In connection with these telegrams, Mr. Hobson made the following statement:

"No issue goes more directly to the heart of the civil rights struggle than the issue of substandard wages. Civil rights are meaningless to a people crushed in poverty by exploitative wages. It should be also noted that in this issue as in all civil rights issues, justice for the Negro is in the

direct interest of the entire population. A city in which substandard wages prevail is a sick city, and employers who pay these wages are, in effect, subsidized by the taxpayers. Poverty benefits no one. It is our intention in CORE to mobilize the widest possible support for Senators Morse's Bill, S860

# *MARCH FOR*
# FREEDOM NOW

**DATE: FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1963, 2:00 P.M. – 7:00 P.M.**

**PLACE: ASSEMBLE OPPOSITE THE WHITE HOUSE**

I. *Mr. President*—NO FEDERAL FUNDS FOR APARTHEID STATES

II. DON'T PLAY POLITICS WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

III. *D. C. Commissioners* —"You See the Need—You Have the Power"
ISSUE FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE—**NOW!**

IV. WE CAN'T EAT JIM CROW—WE DEMAND FAIR JOB RIGHTS FOR ALL

V. PROTECT ALL CITIZENS RIGHTS OF PROTEST

VI. END BLATANT JOB DISCRIMINATION IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON—CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

WASHINGTON—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

GREATER WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
1311 L Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Martin J. Bond, Director of COPE
Telephone: Office 234-0002 Home: CL 6-6044

For release 5 p.m. Friday, December 6, 1963

# COPE AND CORE IN JOINT REGISTRATION DRIVE

Washington, D.C., December 6 -- In a joint statement, J. C. Turner, President of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO and Julius Hobson, Chairman, Washington Congress of Racial Equality announced that the Committee on Political Education of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and the Community Coordinating Council of Washington CORE will sponsor a cooperative, non-partisan voter registration drive beginning in January. COPE is organizing an extensive drive within the Washington labor movement and CORE has been coordinating voter registration activities for a number of civil rights, civic and other community groups. Close liaison between the two voter registration drives will be established in order to increase the effectiveness of both and to avoid duplication of effort.

The Greater Washington Central Labor Council and CORE's Community Coordinating Council believe that by registering at least 75% of Washington's eligible voters, the community could exert effective pressure on Congress to move swiftly on Home Rule and, until then, to allot greater funds and give more sympathetic attention to the problems of the District. Therefore, both COPE and CORE call upon all individuals and groups interested in non-partisan voter registration work to participate in their cooperative drive. Interested labor union workers should contact Martin Bond, Director of COPE at 1507 M St., N. W. (Phone-234-0002). Civil rights and civic groups, as well as non-affiliated individuals, can volunteer to join CORE's Community Coordinating Council by writing Allen Weinstein, % CORE Council, 1834 9th St., NW, Wash., D.C. or calling 667-5295.

Both COPE and CORE strongly urge the Conference Committee of the House and Senate District Appropriations Sub-committee to include the full $263,000 for the D. C. Election Board which was adopted by the Senate.

COPE and CORE urge the District Commissioners to increase the scheduled dates and available locations for voter registration to facilitate the convenient registration of eligible voters. The present registration plan is scarcely sufficient to insure the maximum number of registered voters. Both groups intend demonstrating to the District Commissioners in a more graphic manner the inadequacies of existing voter registration procedures.

COPE and CORE's Community Coordinating Council will hold a Voter Registration Training Institute for volunteer workers during the first weekend in January. Plans call for talks by voter registration experts from labor, civil rights and civic groups and a series of working field seminars on registration procedures, in which both volunteers and experts will take part. Those interested in attending or participating in the Training Institute can call Martin Bond at COPE - Phone: 234-0002 or Allen Weinstein of CORE's Community Coordinating Council, Phone: 667-5295.

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# MASS MEETING

GLORIA RICHARDSON, SPEAKER

OF

CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND

AT

CAMPBELL AME CHURCH
2562 Nichols Ave., S.E.

SUNDAY, JULY 21st, 1963
7:30 PM

SPONSORED BY

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF
SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON

# LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

-1-

Lift every voice and sing,
'till earth and heaven ring;
Ring with the harmony of liberty.
Let our rejoicing rise,
High as the listening skies,
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song,
Full of the faith that the dark past
has taught us;
Sing a song,
Full of the hope that the present
has brought us.
Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
Let us march on 'till victory is won.

-2-

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by thy might,
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path
We pray.
Lest our feet stray
From the places our God where we met thee,
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine
Of the world we forget thee;
Shadowed beneath Thy hand,
May we forever stand,
True to our God,
True to our Native Land.

# PROGRAMME

Presiding - The Rev. R. V. Coger
Minister, Matthews Mem. Bapt. Church

Selection "Lift Every Voice & Sing" Audience

Invocation - The Rev. J. S. Grant
Minister, Campbell AME Church

Selection "Battle Hymn of the Republic"
Combined Choirs Turner AME Church

Greetings

1. CORE - Julius Hobson
2. NAACP - E. Franklin Jackson
3. SCLC - Walter Fauntroy
4. S.E. Human Relations Committee - Ella M. Gothard, Chr.

Selection "Joshua Fit De Battle of Jericho"

Introduction of Speaker The Rev. C. E. Walden
Rector, St. Phillip's Chapel

Address Gloria Richardson, Chr.
Cambridge Nonviolent Action Comm.

Appeal The Rev. J. T. Kellman
St. John CME Church

Special Gifts Ella M. Gothard

Reports The Rev. J. E. Coates
Minister, Bethlehem Bapt. Church

Selection "We'll Overcome"

Benediction The Rev. B. F. Thornton
Minister, Macedonia Bapt. Church

## RECOGNITIONS

Campbell AME Church - Buildings & Grounds

Interdenominational Church Usher's Union - Ushers

John J. Hawkins - Sound System

Organizations - Chairs
Bethlehem Baptist Church
Matthews Memorial Paptist Church
Macedonia Baptist Church
Mason's Funeral Home

Capt. F. W. Davis & Members
of the 11th Precient

## COMMITTEES

Chairman - Mrs. Ella M. Gothard

Program - The Rev. J. E. Coates
Public Relations - The Rev. J. T. Kellman
Finance - The Rev. R. J. Miller
Secretary - Mrs. Nellie M. Covington




W O R K S H O P

I. Membership Committee

II. Non-Violent Institute

Presented by the Washington Chapter of
the Congress Of Racial Equality

ALL SOULS UNITARIAN CHURCH
16th and Harvard Streets, N. W.
August 11, 1963 - 3:00 p.m.

NON-VIOLENT COMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

To create within our organization and throughout the community an appreciation for the power of love is the struggle for human rights.

To keep within the minds of those actively engaged in this struggle a singleness of purpose and multiplicity of methods.

To insure that none confuse bigots with bigotry and thus lose patience for a fellow man.

To broaden the exercise of the non-violent approach to other pressure areas of social reform.

To speed the day when black and white together shall overcome not only overt acts of bigotry, discrimination, and exploitation, but the evil in the hearts of men.

ACTIVITIES:

To create a dialogue on the application of non-violence to other social, moral, and governmental problems.

To assist when called upon by providing information on tactics and methods for demonstrations where the threat of violence exists.

PROGRAMME

I. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

3:00 p.m. OPENING REMARKS - Mr. Jack Goodwin, Chairman, Membership Committee

HISTORY OF CORE - Mr. Rimsky Atkinson

PROBLEMS OF SUBURBAN & URBAN CORE GROUPS
PROCEDURES FOR PICKETING - Mr. Dave Brooks

3:30 - 3:45 QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

II. NON-VIOLENT INSTITUTE

REMARKS - Mr. Wardell Lindsay, Chairman, Non-Violent Institute

4:00 p.m. "40 DAYS IN BIRMINGHAM" - (An on-the-spot tape recording by WBAI, New York, of the historic beginnings of a movement which has since swept the country)

* Episodes between the marchers and Bull Conner; Martin Luther King speaks to the people in the churches, streets and pool halls of Birmingham

INTERMISSION

5:00 p.m. CORE TECHNIQUES AND TACTICS

APPROACHES TO NON-VIOLENCE
* Quaker, Gandhian, Christian

5:30 p.m. QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

INTRODUCTION OF COMMITTEES

# 110TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

## Twelfth Street Branch

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Washington, D.C.

YMCA

Tuesday, January 22, 1963

8 o'clock p.m.

---

National Press Club

# RECEPTION

## EAST LOUNGE

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

**Committee of Management**

Jesse O. Dedmon, *Chairman*
Harry J. Davenport and C.A. McCane, *Vice-Chairmen*
Jesse B. Yaukey, *Secretary - Treasurer*

---

William F. Alexander
Henry C. Carmon
Art Carter
Simon A. Douglas
John C. Duncan
Richard Eaton
William S. Gary
Dr. William T. Grady
Col. West A. Hamilton
Mrs. Jessye C. Harshaw
Oscar Haynes
Hon. Andrew J. Howard. Jr.
Dr. E. Franklin Jackson
Howard Jenkins. Jr.
Belford V. Lawson. Jr.
Col. Henry M. Letcher
Dr. E.C. Mazique
John H. Nixon
Robert Moore
James R. Poole
Eugene Roberson
Clarence G. Robinson
Dr. Theodore A. Shell
Booker T. Smalley
Dr. E.C. Smith
Dr. Maceo Thompson
Dr. Victor J. Tulane
Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine
E. E. Weaver
Charles C. Webber
E. R. Williams

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

*Plaudits to our charming hostesses - wives of the members of The Committee of Management.*

# PROGRAM

Belford V. Lawson, Jr.
Master of Ceremonies

Invocation ..... Dr. E.C. Smith
Pastor, Metropolitan Baptist Church

Introduction of Guest at Head Table ..... Belford V. Lawson, Jr.

Remarks ..... Laurence F. Hunt

Address ..... Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.
Member, Federal Trade Commission

Presentations:

**Outstanding Y M C A Service Awards**

*1962 "Y Man of the Year Award"*
to
Jesse O. Dedmon

*Presented by James F. Bunting*
General Secretary Y M C A of the National Capitol Area

**Departmental Service Awards To**

E. E. Weaver - *Membership*
Johnny Pratt - *Physical Education*
Ralph Jordan - *Youth Program*
Mrs. Cecelia P. Scott - *Camp Program*

*Presented by Dr. E.C. Mazique,*
Past Chairman, Committee of Management

**Outstanding Citizen's Award To**

Julius W. Hobson

*Presented by Honorable Luke C. Moore*
U. S. Marshall for the District of Columbia

Benediction ..... Dr. E. Franklin Jackson
Pastor, John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church

Dinner Music - Courtesy of Spingarn High School
Troy Bartlett, *Director*

Young Men's Christian Association

NATIONAL CAPITOL AREA

J. Morrison Smith, *President* James F. Bunting, *General Secretary*

# Twelfth Street Branch

Laurence F. Hunt, *Executive Director*

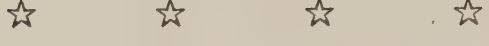


## Executive Staff

Roderick R. Ross — *Program Membership Secretary*

William E. Hyman — *Physical Director*

Calvin C. Hughes — *Youth Program Secretary*



## Dinner Committee

Dr. Theodore A. Shall, *Chairman*

Mrs. San Juan W. Barnes

Harry J. Davenport

Mrs. Jessye C. Harshaw

Oscar Haynes

Mrs. Lois Reed

Booker T. Smalley

# Police Stop Track Train, Charge 11 in Card Game

By Paddock
Staff Reporter

BRUNSWICK, Md., Jan. 22 A score of policemen stopped a racetrack-bound train in Brunswick, Md., today, swooped down on a traveling card game and arrested 11 men on gambling charges.

The rail followed a two-week surveillance and resulted in 87 charges, Lt. Carroll E. Cook of the State Police in Frederick said.

Cook said the train, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad special bound for Shenandoah Downs, left Baltimore at 10:30 a. m., stopped at Washington and was halted by pre-arranged signal at the Brunswick station around noon. Six plainclothesmen on the train were joined by 14 uniformed men in making the arrests.

Cook said all 11 men were engaged in a game of "banker-broker" and were gathered around a makeshift gaming table of cardboard in one car. Two plainclothesmen also took

The Washington Post
City Life
B4 Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1963

track train after receiving complaints from victims who lost as much as $200, Cook said.

Nine of the men arrested were from Philadelphia and New York. Each was charged with three counts of gambling, permitting a table to be used for gambling and keeping a gambling table. The triple counts stemmed from games played on three days.

Two area men were charged with three counts of gambling each. Cook said they were Farid A. Fargo, 23, listed at 7408 Flower ave., Takoma Park, and Richard F. Norton, 56, listed at 7918 14th ave., Lang-

# *Richard Lyon Re-elected by Jewish Unit*

Attorney Richard K. Lyon has been re-elected to a two-year term as president of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.



Lyon

Lyon, prominent in civic affairs, was elected by members of the Delegate Assembly, composed of presidents and representatives of the 121 organizations, synagogues and agencies that comprise the Council.

Other officers elected include: Harry N. Rosenfield, first vice president; Louis C. Grossberg, second vice president; Samuel Lebowitz, third vice president; Mrs. Joseph Rose, secretary, and S. D. Wolf, treasurer.

The Brotherhood of

Young Men's Christian Association

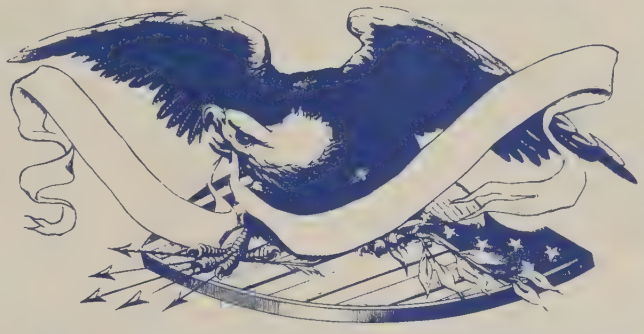


By Harry Naltchayan, Staff Photographer

## *12th St. 'Y' Marks Anniversary*

**The 12th Street Branch of the YMCA marked its 110th anniversary last night with a banquet at the National Press Club. Shown at the affair are, from left, Julius W. Hobson, president of the Washington branch of CORE, who received an Outstanding Citizen's Award; Bedford V. Lawson Jr., master of ceremonies; A. Leon Higginbotham Jr., member of the Federal Trade Commission; and Jesse O. Dedmon, chairman of the branch's management committee, who was named 1962 "Y Man of the Year." Higginbotham, the first Negro named to the FTC, told the audience of 250 that through the 'Y,' thousands of boys "were taught that the dream of 'America the Beautiful' should and would encompass the Negro."**

# IT HAPPENED IN BATON ROUGE, U·S·A



★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

***a real life drama of our***

## DEEP SOUTH

***today***

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

BY

MAJOR JOHNS

AND

RONNIE MOORE

*Southern University students*

☞ expelled ☜

*for their role in the*

*Civil Rights struggle!*



# ACT I

★★★★★★★★★★★★★

BY MAJOR JOHNS

*MARCH, 1960. Some Negro university and college administrations have supported their students' lunch counter sit-ins or, at least, have remained neutral. Others have taken a stand in opposition to the students. Southern University in Baton Rouge and its president, Dr. Felton G. Clark fall in this latter category.*

*Dr. Clark had the opportunity of taking a courageous position and becoming one of the world's most respected educational leaders. Instead, he chose to buckle-under to the all-white State Board of Education, which administers the university.*

*Early in March, 1960, the Board issued a warning that any student participating in a sit-in would be subject to* "stern disciplinary action." *The sit-in movement had not yet spread to Baton Rouge but, as one law student expressed it:* "When the Board spoke, it became a challenge to us and we could not ignore it." *A representative student committee then met with Dr. Clark and asked, specifically, what would happen to students who sat-in. He replied that the Board had left him no alternative but to expel them.*

## Scene 1: The Lunch Counters

On March 28, seven students sat-in at the Kress lunch counter. In less than 20 minutes they were arrested. Bond was set at the astronomical figure of $1,500 each. However, the money was promptly raised by the Negro community and the students were released. A mass meeting was held on campus at which students pledged support to the jailed sit-inners. The following day, nine more students engaged in sit-ins at Sitman's drugstore and at the Greyhound bus station. They remained in jail six days pending a court hearing and were released on bond April 4.

The day after the second arrest, 3,500 students marched through the center of town to the State Capitol, where we held an hour-long prayer meeting.

As chief speaker, I attacked segregation and discrimination not only here in Baton Rouge but in other parts of the country.

I was unaware that this speech would sever my connections with the university before the day was over. That afternoon, Dr. Clark returned from a conference in Washington and immediately cast his lot against the students. He summoned faculty members who were known to oppose the sit-ins and were furthest removed from really knowing the students. Immediately following this meeting, he announced the expulsion of 17 students, the 16 who had participated in the two sit-ins and myself.

## Scene 2: The Campus

This suddenly shifted the focus of the Baton Rouge student protest from lunch counters to the university administration. As Marvin Robinson, participant in the first sit-in and president of the senior class told assembled students (see photo: Robinson is at center), we had a choice: *"Which is the more important; human dignity or the university? We feel it is human dignity."*

The students voted to boycott all classes until the 17 of us were reinstated. Lines were tightly drawn: the students on one side, the administration, faculty, State Board of Education, and a group of hand-picked alumni on the other. We 17 were no longer permitted on campus. But twice daily, in the morning and afternoon, we would address the students from the balcony of a 2-story house across a railroad track from the campus. By using a loudspeaker we were able to make ourselves heard by the large groups of students assembled on the campus-side of the track. This went on for two days.

Unable to get the students back to class, administration officials started calling their parents and telling them that the student leaders were inciting to riot. This move boomeranged: it caused many parents to fear for their sons' and daughters' safety to the extent of summoning them home. The administration countered by announcing that any student who wanted to withdraw from the university and go home could do so. Such a sizeable number of students applied at the registrar's office for withdrawal slips that the administration amended its ruling to the effect that these slips would have to be co-signed by parents.

Meanwhile, certain persons in the community and on campus moved to negotiate a settlement. They initiated several meetings with administration officials. Dr. Clark admitted to friends that he had acted in haste, but remained adamant in refusing to re-admit the 17 expelled students. Finally, he agreed to meet with eight of the student leaders. The meeting started at 5 P.M. on April 2 and lasted until 11:30. Throughout the 6½ hour meeting over 3,000 students sat in front of the building where the meeting was held. When the eight emerged, announced their decision to leave the university, but urged the other students to stay on and return to classes, there was an outcry. Some burst into tears, others shouted that they wanted to quit also. The student leaders reaffirmed their decision and gave assurance that they had reached it on their own after the administration had agreed not to dismiss anyone else.

## Scene 3: The Following Morning

The administration broke its part of the agreement and expelled another student. The leaders thereupon called a meeting and urged that the students stay out of class. A local citizens' committee, which had raised bail bond money and had agreed to use some of it to help homegoing students pay their transportation, requested a meeting with Dr. Clark. The upshot was that the committee reversed itself and decided that money raised could be used only for bail bond and not for students' bus or rail fares home.

Jim McCain, CORE field secretary who had come to Baton Rouge to help us, tried to dissuade the committee from this decision, but without success.

*"I tried my best to show them that helping the students to leave Southern, even if the university should close as a result, would strike a real blow at segregation,"* McCain said.

Withdrawal of the transportation funds was responsible for reducing considerably the total number of students who withdrew in protest. Nevertheless, the number who left on the weekend of April 2 was in the thousands. Of those, between 1,000 and 1,500 have not yet returned. As I write this, I do not know the exact number of students who permanently withdrew to protest an administration which serves segregation and discounts human dignity.

This protest action by students at Southern will long be remembered in Baton Rouge. One instructor died, another had a heart attack, and we are told that Dr. Clark is under medical care. It is reported by persons close to Dr. Clark that he has received several hundred letters and wires from all over the world — not one of them complimentary. Dr. Clark, I am sure, has lost many friends because of the position he has taken against his students. Until this protest, Southern University was an island unto itself. Dr. Clark was its president since 1938 and his father was its president from 1914 until 1938. Southern University will not be able to live by itself any longer. How far the community will proceed in continuing the movement which the students have started, only time will tell. But segregation in Baton Rouge has received a severe jolt.



# ACT 2

★★★★★★★★★★★★★

**BY RONNIE MOORE**

*DECEMBER, 1961. A second severe jolt to segregation in Baton Rouge came on December 11, 1961 when the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the convictions of sit-inners who had been arrested the previous spring. In a precedent-setting decision, the court held that peacefully seeking service at a lunch counter cannot be construed as* "disorderly conduct."

*Unimpressed by the Supreme Court decision, local lunch counter operators continued refusing to serve Negroes. On the day of the Supreme Court decision, Baton Rouge CORE led sit-ins at Kress's and McCrory's. Three days later, we conducted a mass picket demonstration at the stores and 23 were arrested, including CORE Field Secretary Dave Dennis.*

## Scene 1: Outside The Courthouse

In protest over these arrests, some 4,000 persons, most of us students from Southern University, assembled at the parish courthouse the next day. (see photo: at left is a policeman with a tear gas grenade hooked to his gun belt.)

Tear gas bombs and German Shepherd dogs were used to break up our peaceful and orderly demonstration. More than 43 shells of tear gas were hurled by police during three successive charges. The students tried to hold their ground, but finally were forced to retreat. Fifty were arrested that day, including myself. I was originally charged with "*annoyance*" and my bond put at $1,500.

Within minutes after my release, I was rearrested on a charge of *"conspiracy to commit criminal mischief,"* which raised my bond to a total of $3,500. CORE Field Secretary B. Elton Cox, whose ankle had been badly injured by a tear gas shell, was not arrested until that evening — on charges of *"conspiracy."* Temporary restraining orders prohibiting any further CORE demonstrations in Baton Rouge were promptly issued in both federal and state courts.

The day's arrests brought the total to 73 students. The all-white State Board of Education announced that any student arrested or jailed would be dismissed from the university. To express their concern, students that evening marched to the residence of Dr. Felton G. Clark, the university president. Dr. Clark came out and pledged that he would submit his resignation before he would suspend any of the student-demonstrators. He, thereupon, closed the university for Christmas holiday—four days ahead of schedule. Had Dr. Clark learned a lesson from the events of 1960? Subsequent events indicate that he had not.

## Scene 2: Inside The Jail

Because of excessive bail, totaling $116,000, the students had to spend the Christmas holiday in the overcrowded, poorly-ventilated East Baton Rouge parish jail. Worried over Cox's ankle injury, I requested to see him. He was in solitary and on a fast. A guard answered my request with: *"Hell, no! I wish that m.....f.....would die!"* I finally got to see the sheriff and was allowed to talk to Cox.

I was less fortunate in my attempt to see a doctor, after traces of blood appeared in my saliva. After my third request, a guard pulled me by the shirt and slapped me in the face.

CORE Field Secretary Jerome Smith was hit on the neck with a judo chop by a guard for merely inquiring about his lost property receipt. When Dave Dennis sought to inquire about these two incidents of brutality, he was yanked out of the cell block by a guard, hurled against the bars and placed in solitary. After protests reached the outside, the local FBI questioned the guards, who, of course, denied having practiced any violence. The investigation ended there, except that Warden Edwards called us together and said: *"Lemme tell you one goddam thing. I runs this jail and no one is going to tell me to reprimand an officer. Furthermore, there's going to be no more damn singing, no more damn hunger strikes, and no more damn beating on walls."*

We did not have a very "Merry Christmas." By the end of the

holidays, we were released. Assuming that Dr. Clark would keep his word about dismissals, we prepared to resume classes. However, following consultation between Dr. Clark, Superintendent Jackson of the State Board of Education and District Attorney Pitcher (who is chief legal advior of the Louisiana Association of the White Citizens Councils), a compromise had, apparently, been reached. Instead of all 73 student-demonstrators being dismissed, in accordance with the edict of the State Board of Education, only 7 leaders would be so-penalized. Among these seven was the entire leadership of our Baton Rouge CORE group, including me, the chairman, and Weldon Rougeau, the vice chairman. Despite his pledge of December 15, Dr. Clark approved this compromise which, itself, was later violated.

## Scene 3: Dr. Clark's Residence

On January 17, about 1,000 students marched to his residence to ask for an explanation. For 12 long hours in freezing weather, we waited in vain, meditating and praying. At a special convocation the following day, Dr. Clark explained that he had not come out to address the students assembled at his residence because *"there can be no communication in a mob situation."* He officially announced dismissal of the seven student leaders whom he characterized as *"vandals and anarchists."* He also announced that the university was closing that same day, that each student would have to apply for re-admission and that none would be allowed to return to class until accepted by the university.

When I returned to campus with Rougeau that afternoon to get my dismissal letter and turn in my coupon book, we were both placed under arrest at the request of university officials for *"trespassing."*

## Scene 4: Inside The Jail

Our bail was set at $3,000 apiece. We were locked up together in an isolated cell. For 30 days we were denied mail and visiting privileges. On February 12, as CORE prepared to put up the bail, the charge against us was changed from *"trespassing"* to *"criminal anarchy"* which carries a maximum sentence of 10 years at hard labor. Specifically each of us is accused of being *"a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization known to the offender to advocate, teach and practice opposition to the government of the State of Louisiana."* My bail was increased to $12,500 and Rougeau's to $7,000. To raise this increased sum, it took CORE an additional month. We were released, finally on March 16, having served 56 days — which will not count on whatever prison sentence we may get.

Our trial is set, presently, for May 28. On one occasion District Attorney Pitcher told me he would accept a guilty plea on sedition, which carries a maximum of only five years instead of 10. Needless to say, I refused.

Cox, convicted of three misdemeanors, was sentenced on January 28 to 21 months in prison and a $5,700 fine. Through technicalities, the state delayed CORE's attempt to get him out, pending appeal. He was imprisoned from February 2 until March 26.

On February 1, Dion Diamond, field secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was arrested on the University campus for *"vagrancy."* The charge was later changed to *"criminal anarchy,"* as in our cases, and bail was set at $13,000. Seventeen days later, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and SNCC field secretary Robert Zellner were arrested and charged with *"criminal anarchy"* simply for seeking to visit Diamond in jail. That brought the total accused of *"criminal anarchy"* to five.

A week after Dr. Clark had closed the university—it reopened for the spring semester, January 25, under state police guard. Despite the compromise that only seven student leaders would be dismissed, 40 additional students discovered that they had been refused re-admission because of their desegregation activities.

They decided to remain in Baton Rouge and work on voter registration. They have been conducting a daily door-to-door campaign to get the city's 28,000 unregistered Negroes to register and vote. CORE, with the aid of local churches, is providing their minimum living expenses.

*"We regret the action which has been taken against Southern University students for their demonstrations,"* said a statement signed by 140 faculty members. *"We feel there is a need for constructive reappraisal of the present policy regarding student participation in such protest."*

However, no such *"constructive reppraisal"* is forthcoming from Dr. Clark. Just as in 1960, he has taken sides against his students and their efforts to make desegregation a reality. Right now, the university is quiet. Recently, a student led a protesting group to the dean's office. They were promised a juke box and a nationally known rock-and-roll singer for their dance. They dispersed and the student leader stood there with tears in his eyes. The final act of the Baton Rouge drama remains to be written.




## ACT 3

★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Are Ronnie Moore, author of ACT 2, and the others accused of *"criminal anarchy"* going to spend long years in prison for merely advocating the principles of democracy for which we are supposed to stand? Or is Louisiana going to be made aware that it is part of a democratic country? The ending of this drama is, in a sense, up to all of us who are truly concerned. We must do all in our power to make the nation aware of what has happened in Baton Rouge. We must support CORE and other concerned organizations in their protest actions. (see photo: This protest took place March 17 in Washington, D.C.) Such actions already have brought results. As this pamphlet goes to press, the *"criminal anarchy"* charges have been dropped in the cases of two of the five students: Weldon Rougeau and Dion Diamond.

Regarding the accusations of *"criminal anarchy,"* a March 16 New York Post editorial headed *"Louisiana Lunacy,"* commented: *"One has to search the repressive codes of the most loathsome Communist and Fascist tyrannies to match Louisiana's latest device for trying to curb the integrationist movement. This is to charge active advocates of civil rights who run afoul of the law with* "criminal anarchy.' "

*edited by*
JIM PECK

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*designed by*
JERRELD GOLDMAN

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*published*
**APRIL, 1962**
*by*




38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Price: 10¢ per copy**

**Reductions on Quantity Orders**



# THIS IS CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

The CORE technique of nonviolence has come of age as a method of combatting racial injustice in the United States. It can justifiably be called the *CORE* technique because CORE was a pioneer of this method. Ted Poston pointed out in his 1956 *New York Post* series: "As part of the National Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the [New York CORE] group has been effectively fighting bias here on the Gandhi nonviolence principle, not only in hotels, but in swimming pools, barber shops, restaurants and other places of public accommodation long before Montgomery joined the passive resistance movement."

The student sit-ins, which started in February 1960 and within a year opened-up eating places in 130 southern communities, have created widespread interest in the CORE way. This pamphlet tells — in detail — just how CORE works. But first, let us take two examples of CORE action at its most exciting stage, direct challenge:

## THE SIT-IN



The Sit-In is CORE's oldest and most widely used technique. The CORE group, often divided into three units — one Negro, one white, and one interracial — enters a discriminatory eating place shortly before the busiest hour and quietly sits waiting for service.

Originally used to open a number of Chicago restaurants to Negroes, this method was later used to open dime store and drug store lunch counters in hundreds of communities.

## THE STANDING LINE



THE STANDING LINE has been used at cafeterias, ticket booths and other places where one stands in line for service. When the Negroes at the head of the line are refused, those CORE members behind them refuse to step out of line, sometimes bringing service to a halt. CORE stood in line at movie theaters in Kentucky; at the swimming pool at Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey, this tactic was important in successfully ending discrimination.

## YET WHAT IS CORE?

How does it build up to public action such as the Sit-In and the Standing Line?

The *C*ongress *O*f *R*acial *E*quality is a national organization with affiliated local groups working to erase the color line through direct, nonviolent action. The local groups form the base of the CORE movement and carry on action against specific instances of racial discrimination in their own communities.

Local CORE groups function through action projects. Careful planning and a step-by-step process must precede any public demonstration such as those pictured above. Nor do the local groups grow up spontaneously. They are usually organized with the inspiration and help of National CORE.

## WHAT THEN ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF CORE?

And what is the organizational structure set up to put the principles into practice?

CORE's philosophic heritage is a rich and varied one. Its procedures, adapted to American race relations, are modeled on those developed under Gandhi to free India of foreign domination. CORE's basis goes back to all the great religious and philosophic traditions; it seeks future human brotherhood through the active practice of brotherhood here and now.

More specifically:

1 CORE believes that racial discrimination in the United States affects *all* Americans adversely. Segregation is a problem that everyone — and not merely the members of minorities — should seek to solve. Although CORE's emphasis has been on Negro-white relations primarily, CORE stands ever ready to serve other minorities also.

2 Because of this principle, CORE locals strive to be interracial. National CORE draws its officers, staff, National Advisory Committee, and its financial support from all groups. Only those Americans whose loyalty is primarily to a foreign power and those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy and human values are categorically excluded from participation in CORE.

3 CORE believes in *direct* action. After careful planning, CORE members enter situations where they are directly in opposition to some specific discriminatory practice. Local action campaigns have succeeded in ending segregation or exclusion of Negroes from restaurants, theatres, amusement parks, swimming pools, YMCAs, etc. CORE has also opened up employment opportunities hitherto restricted to whites, and has worked for integrated housing.

Recently, CORE has urged Negro parents to send their children to newly integrated schools: CORE members have accompanied these children to the schools. Voter registration is a second major emphasis in the South.

4 In carrying out the action program, CORE first *investigates* to learn all the facts; second, *discusses* the grievance with those responsible for the practice in an effort to bring about a change of policy; third, *appeals* to the wider public for support in the action; fourth, *publicizes* the unjust racial practice through picketing, leaflets and press releases; fifth, if all the foregoing fail to end discrimination, uses *direct challenge*, such as Sit-Ins, Standing Lines, and boycotts.

5 It is the essence of nonviolence that it proceed step by step: where discrimination can be ended through negotiation, more severe steps are never used. Although CORE's distinctive method is direct action, it also employs broad educational techniques and, occasionally, court procedures.

6 CORE believes that *nonviolence* in action and attitude is essential to the realization of our aim — interracial brotherhood. Where CORE members maintain an attitude of persistent goodwill, public support for desegregation is won, the police are less apt to interfere and sometimes may even give active support; often, not only a change in policy results but also the respect and regard of the opposition is gained. Then a change of policy no longer involves loss of face or a sense of defeat for the opponent.

To put the principles of CORE into ever wider and more effective use, CORE, begun in Chicago as a local

group, has functioned as a national organization since 1942.

## THE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL CORE:

CORE is governed by its Annual Convention. Advice and help is given by the National Advisory Committee. Day-to-day planning is carried out by the National Action Council, which may also make policy decisions where necessary between Conventions. These groups determine development and policy of National CORE within the framework of the Rules for Action and the Constitution.

## WHAT DOES NATIONAL CORE DO?

1 Maintains a national office and a field staff to stimulate organization of new groups and to encourage the growth of established locals.

2 Publishes literature of two types: (1) material for the use of its groups (such as the Organizational Manual); and (2) pamphlets of wider interest on race relations, usually involving nonviolent direct action (such as Martin Luther King's pamphlet on the Montgomery bus protest).

3 Publishes the *CORElator*, to give wider circulation to action stories of local groups and of projects (such as The Freedom Rides) sponsored by National CORE itself.

4 Serves as a clearing house for its local groups, setting up Training Conferences and Conventions where the locals may interchange problems and solutions involving action and organizational practices.

5 Represents CORE on a national level.

6 Sponsors training programs such as action workshops and national action projects.

## THE STRUCTURE OF CORE LOCALS:

Although CORE locals are semi-autonomous and have varied set-ups to fit varying size, emphasis and locality, each group has many of the following:

1 Weekly or bi-weekly membership meetings to carry on business, approve action project plans, etc.

2 Executive or Steering Committee to pre-digest some discussions before the membership meetings. Some groups have Special Action Units or Committees which serve this function in setting up action projects.

3 Membership Committee to recruit, orient, and screen applicants for membership and make recommendations to the General Membership Meeting for final approval.

4 The usual organizational officers, including chairman, vice chairman, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and financial secretary.

## HOW DOES ONE JOIN CORE?

MEMBERSHIP: One becomes an *active* member of CORE by joining one of its affiliated local groups. In addition to a sincere agreement with the CORE Rules for Action and the constitutions of both National CORE and the local involved, an applicant must be acceptable to the local in which he is seeking membership. Most local groups require a period of trial membership, and other requirements are sometimes stipulated.

However, any individual who supports CORE principles and action may contribute to the national organization and receive its publications, including the *CORE-lator*. Such persons are considered *associate* members.

## HOW IS CORE FINANCED?

The local groups support themselves financially, often using a regular pledge system or membership dues, plus contributions from local supporters.

National CORE is financed largely by contributions from interested individuals. Churches, unions and its local groups also contribute to its financial support.

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**(As of November 1, 1962)**

*Ralph Abernathy*
*James Baldwin*
*Roger N. Baldwin*
*Algernon D. Black*
*James B. Carey*
*Allan Knight Chalmers*
*Grenville Clark*
*John Cogley*
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CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

PRESS RELEASE

Americans for Democratic Action
1341 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
DEcatur 2-7754

Mrs. Page H. Wilson
Director, Public Relations

FOR RELEASE:
SUNDAY
DECEMBER 22, 1963

PROGRAMS BEFORE CONGRESS ARE ONLY FIRST STEPS, ADA SAYS -

LOOK TO PRESIDENT TO TRANSLATE OUTLINED GOALS INTO REALITY.

Following is a statement of the National Board of Americans for Democratic Action. Presiding over the Board meeting, which took place in Washington, D.C., was Prof. John P. Roche, ADA National Chairman and Chairman of the Department of Politics at Brandeis University.

In his statements of the last few weeks President Johnson has sketched the outlines of his goals for a broad attack on injustice, inhumanity and poverty, and his commitment to a constructive policy for world peace. ADA looks to the Presidential messages in the New Year to spell out in detail his efforts to translate goals into reality.

We are under no illusion that it will be easy to achieve these goals. Though the needs are great and clear, the barriers of opposition and obstruction are formidable. Yet it must be said of all these goals what the President said of one of them -- civil rights:

> "The endless abrasions of delay, neglect and indifference have rubbed raw the national conscience. We have talked too long, done too little, and all of it too late."

Not only civil rights but economic growth, education, health, public welfare, urban rehabilitation and many other needs of high priority have been victims of "delay, neglect and indifference," and are accumulating to crisis proportions.

We must face the harsh fact that programs now before Congress are at best first steps, and even these have been pared down and slowed down by minority rule

in Congress to the point where the needs accumulate faster than the remedies have been applied. Despite the noteworthy accomplishments of the past three years, in many respects we are not appreciably closer to our goals than we were in 1960.

As we answer the President's call to support the civil rights bill, the tax bill and other important legislation stalled in Congress, let us not mistake the first steps for the whole job. The civil rights bill, for all its monumental importance, is only the immediate minimum required now, to gain us time for dealing with the great issues of true equality of rights and opportunities. It is already a compromise. If it were to be further weakened in its journey through Congress, the result would be a tragic and dangerous threat to domestic tranquility.

We support the tax bill for its stimulating effects on the economy, recognizing that it is already shorn of most of the provisions for making taxes more equitable, and that it will not in itself bring full employment or put us at all close to President Johnson's goal of 75 million jobs. We are 5 million jobs away from that goal.

The education bill will bring much needed relief to higher education, but it still leaves almost untouched the massive and mounting crisis in primary and secondary education.

Despite the President's strong efforts to salvage the foreign aid bill, the program now faces the gravest peril in its history. The President deserves the full support of all citizens who recognize the vital importance of the foreign aid program to the long-term security of the Nation.

ADA calls on all Americans to demonstrate to President Johnson that he will have their overwhelming support for programs dedicated to meeting the country's needs.

###

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich

RESOLUTION

The following resolutions were passed at the 20th Annual CORE Convention in Miami, Florida from June 28 through July 1.

NATIONAL STAFF

We the delegates of CORE's 20th Annual Convention do praise and congratulate the staff of CORE; the national director for his inspired leadership; the Organization Department for its increasing efforts to organize new chapters and service existing ones; the Program Department for its creative planning of national projects; the Community Relations Department for its successful presentation of CORE to the entire nation, and its unparalleled achievement in raising the funds to carry on our program, and the field staff for its courage and devotion in carrying out the CORE program throughout the nation.

POLICE BRUTALITY

Whereas it is increasingly evident that there is a broad pattern of police harassment of Negroes, particularly those demonstrating in support of civil rights. If this continues it will produce a cycle of growing alienation, disaffection and retaliatory violence.

The recent murder by Los Angeles police of an unarmed Negro and the shooting of 6 others, the murder in Mississippi of a Negro voter registration worker by a state legislator, the brutal attacks upon CORE members by police in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Louisville all represent flagrant violations of Constitutional rights of the individual to be secure in his person. Violations of the rights of these individuals is a violation of the rights of all Americans.

We protest these abuses of law by law enforcement authorities.

We call for investigation and action by the Department of Justice and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

EDUCATION

CORE finds that less than 8% compliance in 8 years with the 1954 Supreme Court Decision on public education indicates much deliberation but little speed. For almost 3,000,000 Negro children in the South segregated education is a deplorable reality. The complete defiance of the Supreme Court ruling by the states of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina along with the recent decreasing rate of school desegregation clearly necessitates decisive and forth right action insuring equal opportunity and thereby providing the basis for a more sound educational and developmental experience for Negro and white children.

2. RESOLUTION-EDUCATION

Not only have state governments and local school boards, North and South, been derelict but the role of the Federal government has been one of equivocation and continued subsidy of segregated schools in impacted areas, land grant colleges and public industrial and vocational training programs, and the President has failed to fulfill campaign promises to eliminate the evils of segregated schools.

CORE therefore urges that the Federal government and particularly the Department of Health, Education and Welfare withdraw federal funds from all segregated public education. We demand that the Kennedy administration decisively move to speed passage of bills now in Senate and House committees requiring the submission of first-step compliance plans by 1963 by all communities which have segregated schools.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Whereas the Supreme Court Decision dealing with school integration of June 30, 1955 was originated by citizens of Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Whereas resulting from that decision Prince Edward County, Virginia was ordered to desegregate its schools in 1959.

And whereas that County closed its public schools rather than comply with the court order resulting in no public educational facilities for Negro children in the County for the last four years.

HOUSING

Whereas the FHA and VA funds have been used to promote and support segregated housing, public and private, and whereas the President still has not signed the executive order that would desegregate the federal housing projects and whereas all pressure has proved to be of no avail,

Be it resolved that the National Office of CORE institute a nationwide demonstration vs FHA to publicize these matters and act as a further pressure on the President to execute these orders.

ABUSE OF URBAN RENEWAL

Whereas the cities and other localities engaged in urban renewal have not complied, in many instances with the workable program provisions of said Urban Renewal Laws.

Whereas it has been observed that in a great many cities urban renewal has been used as a tax supported device for minority group removal from newly declared choice areas in violation of the spirit and the letter of the Urban Renewal Legislation.

Whereas it has been determined that Urban Renewal as used by many cities North and South, is causing directly or indirectly the establishment of racial and ethnic minority Ghetto areas in violation of the spirit and letter of Laws thereto pertaining,

4. RESOLUTION-PRESIDENTIAL JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Whereas, recent appointments to the Federal Bench in the Southern States involve some men who are not in accord with or mindful of the social change taking place in American life and who appear to be philosophically opposed to the most elementary principles of American Democracy, justice and fair play, be in therefore resolved that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, stronly urged to examine carefully the qualifications of prospective appointees to the Federal Bench and their devotion to the principles of Democracy and human dignity.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Whereas the need exists for strengthening and expanding CORE chapters to provide broader community representation and participation and that this might best be achieved by local chapters initiating programs of action designed specifically to meet these ends.

Be it resolved that: student groups should be encouraged to establish a close working relationship within the community in which they exist; that attempts be made to involve persons on all social and economic levels not previously reached; that cooperation between groups should be encouraged both on the local and regional levels; and that participation in CORE activities should be encouraged to whatever degree practicable.

EMPLOYMENT

Whereas the Washington chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality since May, 1961 has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all men and women will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained, and whereas since May, 1961 the chapter has been able through direct nonviolent methods to cause some 52 business enterprises to employ more than 500 Negroes, and whereas the Washington chapter of CORE is able to document the above claim, be it therefore resolved that the appropriate persons in National CORE cooperate with Washington CORE and any other chapters with a documented record in the writing and publishing of a booklet setting forth methods used in its merit hiring campaign, and that this booklet be distributed by all chapters of CORE.

COLLEGE CORE CHAPTERS

Whereas: College chapters, though wishing to be a definite part of CORE and not a separate grouping, do face particular problems related to the special conditions of college life and communication and discussion among such college chapters could be both beneficial to present chapters seeking to solve their problems as well as a means of encouraging the formation of additional campus chapters; be it resolved that a committee be appointed by the National Director to study the possibility of setting up an informal network of communication and cooperation between the various CORE college chapters, and to encourage other colleges and Universities to form CORE groups, and to work with other national student groups with similar aims.

THANKS TO MIAMI CORE

Resolved on behalf of the delegates to CORE's 20th convention, we are happy to deeply thank the members of Miami CORE for their hospitality and cordiality generously extended to us. Their arrangements for accomodations and meeting halls, public meetings, recreation and entertainment and making Miami a city where all persons may find public accomodations on a non-discriminatory basis.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA CORE

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
An Equal Opportunity Employer

EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS

| Location | TIME | Type of Openings |
|---|---|---|
| Va. Suburban Employment Office, Suite 100, 809 W. Broad Street, Falls Church, Va. Women Only | 8:30 - 4:00 Monday-Friday | Operators at 6700 Lee Highway, Falls Church, Va. Clerks in various other locations |
| Congress Heights Employment office, 3726 Nichols Avenue, S. E., Washington, D.C. Women Only (Only 20 minutes from Alexandria via the Wilson Bridge) | 8:30 - 4:00 Monday-Friday | Information Operators only to work at this locati |
| Washington Employment Office, 725 13th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. Men and Women | Women 8:30-4:00 Monday-Saturday Men 8:30-4:00 Monday-Friday | A broad range of operator, clerical, service representative, and male opening in Washington and suburban Maryland and Virginia |

No appointment needed at any of these locations.
No documents needed for the interview
The employment Dept of the telephone company will hire qualified Negro help, when there is an opening. We urge you to apply immediately, and let either John Robinson (671-6105 or Ke. 8271 or Sue Rosen (528-0838) know of your experiences. Even if you just make application or are interviewed it is important that we be kept in touch with you progress.

# WHO KILLED SONNY COOPER ??

Sonny Cooper was the father of eleven children. His body was recently found in the Anacostia River. Shortly before his death, Cooper was quoted as saying "Welfare's got my children, I have no reason to live." The brutal hardships of his life pushed him to his death.

We who failed to reach out to Sonny and his family in their crisis helped to push him there. Unconcerned citizens in the community, agencies which withheld their services, and irresponsible members of Congress, all share the blame for Sonny's fate and the fate of his family.

COME AND FIND OUT WHAT YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IS?
WHERE DID YOU FAIL?
WHAT MUST WE DO?

COME TO A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SONNY COOPER

Sunday November 17
7:00

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH
Nichols Ave. & Howard Rd. SE
Reverend James Coates

---

Sponsored by:

Barry Farms Civic League
CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
SNCC - Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee
Southeast Neighborhood House
DARE - District Action for Racial Equality

# 50-MILE WALK FOR FAIR HOUSING

WE ASK PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE TO HAVE A FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE ADOPTED FOR THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

WE URGE THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, TO ADOPT A FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE.

WE ASK THE PRESIDENT TO EXTEND THE RECENT EXECUTIVE ORDER ON HOUSING TO STOP DISCRIMINATION BY ALL BUILDERS AND BANKERS WHO GET ANY FORM OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS WHO FOSTER DISCRIMINATION SHOULD HAVE THEIR LICENSE REVOKED.

PROMOTE MORAL FITNESS - END HOUSING DISCRIMINATION.

WASHINGTON CORE
P. O. Box 546, Washington 4, D. C.

HELP MAKE WASHINGTON A BETTER CITY

Washington CORE* has asked the Board of Commissioners to direct an investigation by the Real Estate Commission to determine if it is in the public interest to permit the Roscoe L. Jones Company to remain in business.

We feel that the facts show that it is not in the public interest to permit a company like this to remain in business. If you agree with us write to:

Walter N. Tobriner, President
Board of Commissioners, D. C.
Washington 4, D. C.

and tell him what you think. LET THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE BE HEARD.

Do you know of other property this company owns or manages? Give us the addresses so we can investigate them. Do you know of other victims of this company? Give us their names so we can contact them.

JOIN OUR LINE - SUPPORT THIS CAUSE

*Congress of Racial Equality

# NATIONAL CAPITAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD DEMOCRACY

1114 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C. TELPHONE HOBART 2-3391



MARVIN H. CAPLAN *President*

JOHN W. HAYWOOD, JR. *Vice President (D. C.)*

MRS. LEE LINDMAN *Vice President (Md.)*

CHARLES E. DELL *Vice President (Va.)*

MRS. ALICE TRIGG *Secretary*

EUGENE DAVIDSON *Treasurer*

REV. WALTER E. FAUNTROY *Director*

ALLEN TAYLOR *Director*

ROBERT M. WESTON *Director*

MRS. MARGERY WARE *Director*



VOL. V, NO. 9 October 31, 1963


## IMPORTANT BOARD MEETING

SUBJECT: A New Direction For the Clearing House?
DATE: Tuesday, November 12
TIME: 8:15 P.M.
PLACE: Fellowship House, 945 L Street, N.W.

(The future of the Clearing House will probably be determined at this meeting. For this reason every member organization is urged to send a delegate. Regular members are invited to attend if they like.)

-oOo-

## NEW HOUSING COMPLAINTS BROUGHT AGAINST AREA BUILDERS

Four complaints from the metropolitan Washington area have been filed with the Federal Housing Administration and the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing. These are the first complaints brought under Section 101, the section that authorizes the government to prevent discrimination in housing that has received Federal assistance after November 20.

D.C. CORE INVOLVED IN THIS TOO

The earlier complaints filed by Karl D. Gregory and Norris Mann against Belair, were brought under Section 102, the "good offices" section, and they are still pending, after nearly a year, with no resolution of them.

Washington CORE has filed three of the complaints -- one against Marumsco Hills in Virginia and two against Wilburn Estates, near Capitol Heights, Prince Georges County, Md.

Another complaint has been filed by the Friends' Metropolitan Washington Housing Program against Oakwood Knolls, Prince Georges County.

The Marumsco complaint drew the most publicity because the project management said it had contracted to sell a house to a Negro couple shortly before the colored and white couples testing for CORE came by and found evidence they claim shows discriminatory treatment.

This complaint is still being investigated. It is not certain there was discrimination. But CORE filed additional information in which it charged that the Negro couple to whom the house was being sold has been informed it cannot secure occupancy until April, and a white family that came later was told it could get a cancellation on a similar house by October or one of 25 new models expected to be completed by December 1.

I am on the advisory Council of this group with which D.C. CORE has cooperated informally on occasion.

### The Wilburn Story

At Wilburn, the white couple testing was told by a salesman that "If you ask me if I will sell to colored I have to say 'yes' but I won't sell to them." He said he could do this by rejecting credit references. "I might take their application but it's up to me unofficially


(OVER, PLEASE).



MEMBER GROUPS

Adams-Morgan Community Council; Alexandria Council on Human Relations; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 1; American Veterans Committee, Washington Chapter; Americans for Democratic Action, Washington Chapter; Anti-Defamation League, Washington Council; Arlington Community Council for Social Progress; Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.; Business and Professional Womens Club, All Souls Church; Catholic Interracial Council; Civil Liberties Union, National Capital Area; CORE, Washington Chapter; Dyad Club of All Souls Unitarian Church; Fairfax County Council on Human Relations; Fellowship for Social Action, Rockville; First Congregational Church of Christ, Board of Missions; Friends Social Order Committee of Washington; Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; Lamond-Riggs Citizens Association; NAACP, Montgomery County Branch; NAACP, Washington Branch; National Council of Jewish Women, D. C. Section; Neighbors, Inc.; Progressive Citizens Association of Rockville; Rockville House Congregation, Church of the Saviour; Southeast Fellowship for Social Justice; Southeast Neighborhood House; Twelfth Street Christian Church; United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Mont. Co. Chapt.; Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Mt. Vernon Chapt.; Unitarian Laymen's League, Arlington Chapter; Washington Ethical Society; Washington Fellowship House; Washington Planning and Housing Association.



NATIONAL CAPITAL CLEARING HOUSE
FOR NEIGHBORHOOD DEMOCRACY
1114 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington D.C.





Mr Julius W. Hobson
4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20017

me to approve their credit reference, and I won't. I've turned down Negroes who were qualified but I had to because if I sold to three or four of them I'd lose five or six white sales."

A second complaint against Wilburn was filed by CORE when the organization, after receiving assurances from the developer that he did not discriminate, sent in white and colored homeseekers to verify this. The colored couple was told a house would not be available for 5 or 6 months and two white persons were told they could take possession of the same kind of house in a month.

CORE CONTINUES TESTS, PICKETING AND DWELL-INS → with support of D.C. CORE

Meanwhile, Prince Georges County CORE, under the leadership of Al and Dick Ochs, continues to picket the huge Belair project ir Prince Georges County, Md., every Saturday and Sunday from about 1 P.M. until dusk. New picketers are always welcome. For additional information, call the Och's, 474-2157.

D.C. CORE also reports that FHA has sent letters to developers against whom the organization has filed charges, advising them not to sell all houses of the type involved in the complaint.

Karl D. Gregory, Washington CORE's new Housing Committee Chairman, says the chapter now has several dwell-ins going in various Washington apartment houses.

Mr. Gregory says CORE still needs "Negro buyers, renters, testers, lawyers, dwell-inners." Anyone interested in volunteering should call CORE at NO 7-5295.

SMFH SETS NEW SCORE: 12 SALES; 5 RENTALS → I am on the Board of Directors of the organization. CORE has an informal basis, and they have associates as well as even more.

Suburban Maryland Fair Housing, which will complete its first year of existence in November, says its latest figures show it has helped 12 Negro families buy homes in Montgomery County and 5 Negro families rent housing.

The organization has also been authorized to file complaints under the President's Executive Housing Order.

Another recent and encouraging development has been the sharp increase in the number of requests for speakers on the subject of fair housing. There have been so many requests, SMFH has had to set up a training session for speakers.

Meanwhile, any Negro family looking for a home in the county and any homeowner willing to sell to anyone regardless of race, should call Mrs. Lee Lindman, 942-4975, or Mrs. Mary Lou Munts, OL 4-6249.

VIRGINIA MOVES TOWARD NEW FAIR HOUSING GROUP

Inspired, perhaps, by the successful history of SMFH, the Northern Virginia Fair Housing Committee is planning an organizational meeting to incorporate and broaden its base of operations.

The Committee reports that three separate areas in Northern Virginia have accepted their first Negro families. The Committee is presently meeting with apartment house managers in an attempt to persuade them to change discriminatory policies. Residents of a large garden-type apartment are trying to integrate their development.

Northern Virginia residents interested in working with the Committee on these various projects should call Annette Goldreyer, 534-6358.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE D. C. FAIR HOUSING REGULATION?

The regulation prohibiting housing discrimination in the District is still being drafted by the Corporation Counsel's office. It is understood the office has been under instruction from Commissioners to expedite the work on the ordinance. The Commissioners announced they would issue the regulation after Congress adjourns. Now that Congress has announced it will not adjourn this year but simply run on until the next session starts, area groups will have to find out how this affects the Commissioners' time schedule.

* * * * *

D U E S? ? ?

You can still put up for 1963 or pay in advance for 1964:
$ 2.00 a year (or more) for individual members;
$10.00 a year (or more) for organizations.

Checks or cash should be sent to:

NATIONAL CAPITAL CLEARING HOUSE
c/o Eugene Davidson
1238 U Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

also

1. D.C. CORE IS ALSO RECRUITING BUYERS, SELLERS, ETC. THROUGH DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS, SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS ETC. * *
2. WITH LEGAL ASSISTANCE, WE HAVE BEEN SEARCHING THE EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR LOOPHOLES AND HAVE BEEN EXPOSING THEM. ALREADY SEVERAL LOOPHOLES ABOUT WHICH WE HAVE COMPLAINED (APART FROM THROUGH OUR COMPLAINTS) HAVE BEEN CLOSED BY FHA.
3. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO LET THE COMMUNITY KNOW ABOUT HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES.
4. CONTACTS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO GET MORE PEOPLE INVOLVED WITH HOUSING.

# EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Recognizing that the lack of adequate housing for non-whites has created a serious emergency situation in the District of Columbia, and recognizing further that this emergency cannot be ended without a strong and creative program on the part of the city government, the Washington Congress of Racial Equality urges the following program on the Board of Commissioners:

1. Passage without further delay of an ordinance banning any discrimination in the sale or rental of property on the basis of race, creed, or color. We further urge that the ordinance provide that the penalty for violation be a fine equivalent to the market value of the property involved.

2. The city should cease using the Landlord and Tenants' Court as a collection agency for landlords. As a step toward this goal, the property owner or owners should be required to appear in person in court when bringing an eviction suit, unless they are incapacitated by reason of health, or are out of the country.

3. The Housing Code should provide that all leases shall include as part of the landlord's contractual obligation that the property shall meet all requirements of the Code, with the further provision that the tenant may

(a) withhold rent pending the outcome of investigation and correction of violations, and

(b) Sue to be reimbursed an appropriate part of the rent for periods during which violations were not corrected.

4. In order to alleviate overcrowding in the predominantly non-white residential areas, and in order to facilitate the factual desegregation of housing and schools in this city, we support the suggestion of Government Workers Union, Local One, AFSCME, AFL-CIO that two of the proposed sites for public housing be located on Tregaron estate on Klingle Road, and the Archbold estate on Reservoir Road, in relatively sparsely settled areas of the Northwest.

5. Throughout the city hundreds of houses stand empty and condemned. We urge that the city acquire these houses, have them restored to be fit for occupancy as part of the Public Housing program, and rent them to families on the waiting lists for public housing first, and the lists maintained at the Landlord and Tenants' Court for private housing second.

6. Thousands of non-whites are ruthlessly victimized by unconscionably high rentals for sub-standard housing. We ask adoption of a two-part rent control program:

(a) An ordinance prohibiting a landlord from raising rentals after he has been notified of violations by the Housing Inspectors. This is to prevent landlords from passing on the costs of meeting minimum standards to their tenants;

(b) Establishment of fair rental rates in relation to assessed or market value of property, these ratios to be based on existing rentals in competitive apartments or houses in the white areas of town. Today thousands of poverty stricken people are paying rents for slums which are the equivalent of rents paid in modern housing developments.

7. Provisions should be made so that when it is found that an apartment house or rooming house is sufficiently below standard to merit condemnation, or to require expensive remodeling, the incumbent tenants can form a co-operative to purchase the house at a condemnation price, and borrow at low interest rates the funds necessary to remodel it. An office should be established in the Housing Division to assist such co-operatives in acquisition, remodeling, and management. This would put many slumlords out of business, rents would be lowered, and housing would improve.

(Over)

8. The licenses of all persons now licensed to engage in the sale or rental of residential property in the District should be reviewed in 1963, with public hearings held at which the right of any real estate operator to be licensed could be challenged. Evidence of a past history of failure to comply with Housing Code, of repeated violations of the Code, of having discriminated on the basis of race, creed or color in the sale or rental of property, or participation in the years since 1950 in the sale of property to which restrictive covenants were attached and signed, shall all be sufficient causes to fail to renew licenses.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
For further information:
CORE Office - 667-5295

CORE DEMANDS RETRACTION OF CALORMIRIS APPOINTMENT

A call to civil rights leaders and other interested parties to attend a meeting to discuss mass protest action over the appointment of Mr. Calomiris to the Real Estate Commission was made tonight by Julius Hobson, Chairman of Washington D.C. CORE.

The meeting will be held Sunday, October 27, 2 PM, 1834 Ninth St. NW.

The following letter was sent to Commissioners Duncan and Tobriner by Mr. Hobson today.

"According to an article in the Washington Post of October 23, William Calomiris has been appointed to be a member of the Real Estate Commission. It is a matter of unchallengeable fact that Mr. Calomiris has knowingly acted as rental agent for apartment buildings which were barred to Negroes. He has practiced discrimination on the basis of race.

This has not been illegal, but it surely goes to the heart of the question of whether or not he meets moral or ethical standards which we can expect from persons holding official positions in the District government. Can we take his appointment to mean that the Board of Commissioners feels that racial discrimination is ethically neutral, or even acceptable?

In June of this year we were promised that the District would have an ordinance banning housing discrimination. This promise has not yet been kept. In the meantime, you have appointed to the Real Estate Commission a man who has himself been a main practitioner of this repulsive local custom. The appointment of a person who has practiced racial discrimination for personal financial gain seems almost designed to preclude the possibility that the Real Estate Commission will take a properly serious view of any future violations of whatever anti-discrimination ordinance is in the making.

I ask you to reconsider this appointment, and either prevail upon Mr. Calomiris to resign in the light of his moral unsuitability, or otherwise remove him. And I wish to impress upon you that all persons concerned with civil rights, whether Negro or white, regard racial discrimination as an utter abomination. We feel that persons with a history of active discrimination are totally unfit for any public office. It is time that those appointed to administer our affairs begin to pay attention to the aspirations of the people of this city."

Washington D.C. CORE
1834 Ninth St. NW
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM

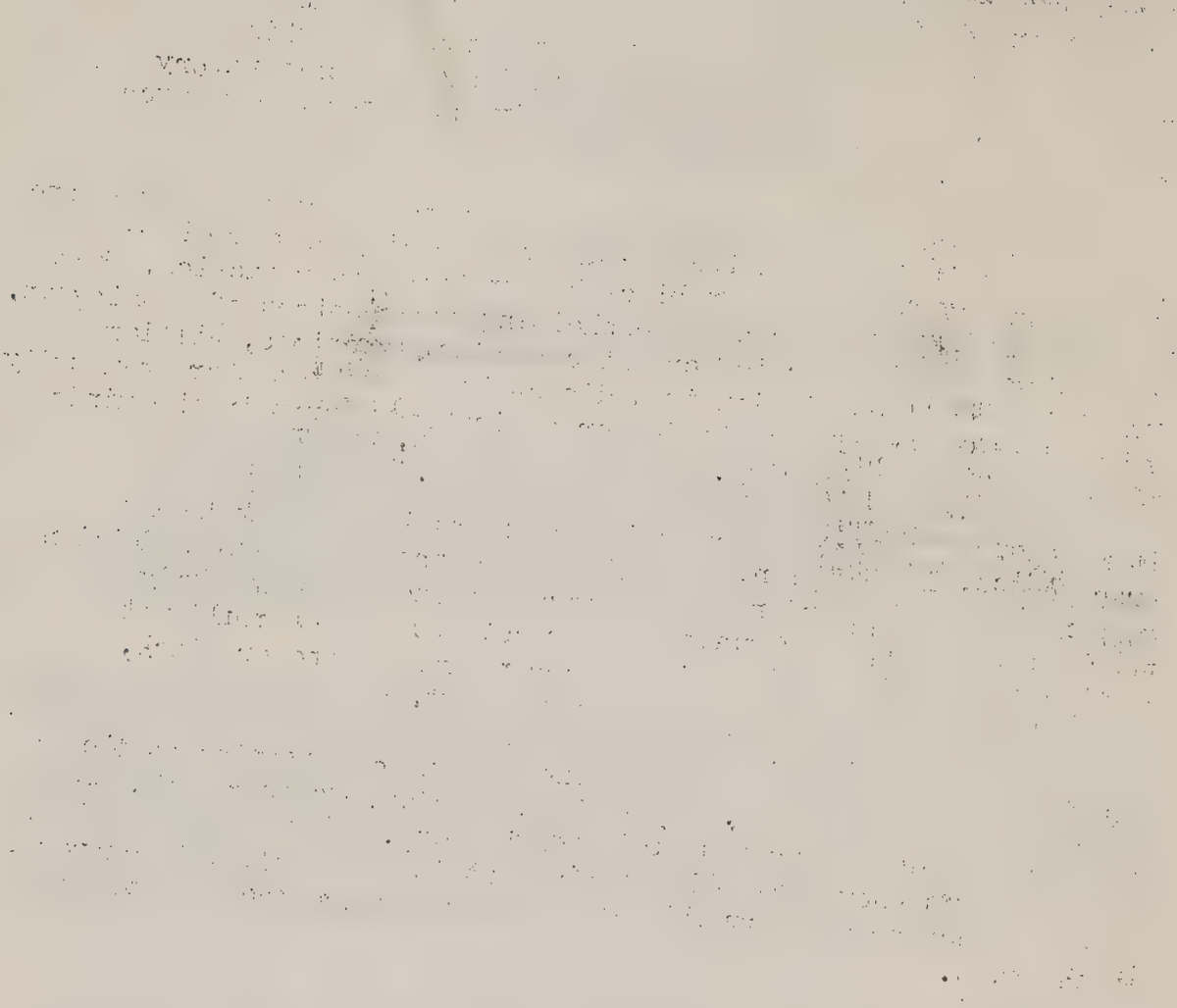
To: Selected Civil Rights and Civil Leaders
From: Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Washington CORE

As you have perhaps noticed, the D.C. Board of Commissioners have appointed William Calomiris to be the fifth member of the Real Estate Commission. Since three members of this group are now real estate men with long histories of discriminatory practices, the two Negro members recently appointed are so much window-washing.

Taken by and large, there are few groups in the city which have done as damage to its Negro citizens - and to the city as a whole - as discriminatory realtors. On block busting and other tactics, these individuals have grown rich by exploiting the ghettoes of Washington. Appointing one of the chief architects of our ghettoes, William Calomiris to the Commission is a direct insult to the Negro community and an indication of how little our aspirations count in the minds of those who rule the city.

It is said that there are no white realtors in town who have not practiced discrimination, and this may be true. Is that sufficient reason for appointing one of the worst offenders to the body which is supposed to regualte the trade? Surely it could not have been too difficult to find a decent man, white or black, with sufficient qualifications for the post.

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to a meeting at the CORE office, 1834 9th St. NW, at 2 PM, Sunday, October 27th, to discuss how best to protest this appointment. If we do not let the Commissioners know that this appointment is an intolerable outrage, we can expect no more consideration in the future thanve have had in the past.



C.B.E. NEWS
Caucus of Black Economists

Volume II, Number 3
December, 1971

Thad H. Spratlen
Associate Chairman

The C.B.E. NEWS is issued periodically in an effort to bring to the attention of black economists activities, programs, and services of general professional interests.

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*SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO*

# HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

*#3, Summer 1970*




## HOC DESIGNS PROTOTYPE REGULATIONS FOR RELOCATING FEDERAL AGENCIES

"A Proposal to Ensure Adequate and Non-Discriminatory Housing with Respect to Federal Agency Relocations" has just been published by the Housing Opportunities Council. The HOC "working document" has already sparked interest among community groups, government agencies and congressmen.

No uniform policy or regulations exist to control the growing trend of Federal Sprawl in the National Capital Area. Thousands of jobs have been transferred outside of the District of Columbia. Those affected most are the low wage and non-white employees who suffer as a result of every move. Housing is difficult to find for workers whose wages are in the lower grades, or who are Black. Suburban areas have mostly expensive housing. The real estate industry still adheres to the segregation patterns and practices which typify its activity in many metropolitan areas.

Two attempts have been made to enjoin Federal moves and to change the recalcitrant attitudes among the decision makers: federal suits --one against the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the other involving the Navy Department's move to Virginia--have been unsuccessful to date. "The Government Services Agency, real estate agent and property manager for the U.S. Government, apparently cares little for how employees are affected by an agency's move to the suburbs," said HOC Executive Director James H. Harvey. "GSA has been apathetic and inactive regarding social aspects of a Federal agency move," Harvey said.

## HOUSING FINANCIERS FEAST WHILE LOW WAGE AND BLACK FAMILIES FAMISH

Six major trends and observations about the housing market in the National Capital Area, including one stating that the only housing industry-related group which benefited during the past year were the large financiers. This was cited in a recent study published by the Metropolitan Washington Housing Opportunities and Desegregation Project. The 22-page document, written by Carol S. Meyers of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, is entitled "Housing Market Trends --A Brief Commentary." It is No. 2 in a series of Market Analysis Reports which the Project's research and development component produces.

## HRC COMMISSIONERS' RESIGNATIONS ARE DEMANDED BY MARYLAND ACTIVISTS GROUP

In a paper entitled "CRIME IN THE HOME or the Role of the Maryland Real Estate Commission in the Devastation of Black Neighborhoods," the Activists, Inc. of Baltimore (2316 W. North Avenue, Zip 21217)

The study points out that (1) more mortgage money is becoming available; (2) mortgage costs are leveling off, but maturity periods are becoming shorter; (3) the local rate of increase of construction costs has diminished recently; sizable jumps in labor and materials costs are expected; there has been a 4.6% increase in local construction costs during the past year; (4) large investors, commercial banks, insurance companies made great profits during the last 12 months--a financiers' feast, at the cost of famished lower income, especially Black, groups; (5) housing starts are up in metropolitan Washington--particularly single-family units; apartment construction has held its own except for the county of Prince George's, where it has fallen steadily since the beginning of the year; and (6) home ownership costs (e.g., of home purchase, insurance, mortgage interest, taxes, maintenance and repairs) are rising at a rate far exceeding that of rent costs.

Copies of the study are available from the HOC office for $1.50.

demand the mass resignation of all seven members of the Maryland Real Estate Commission. The Baltimore Sun calls them nothing more than a puppet of the real estate industry, the Activists report. The Maryland State Human Relations Commission, in releasing its findings of an investigation of the real estate panel, is quoted by the Activists as saying: "The Real Estate Commission has been timid and uncreative in using its power to combat housing discrimination."

The Activists' paper discusses the conflict of interests which are involved in a Commission which is made up of real estate professionals, charging that the Commission actually protects real estate brokers. The paper goes on to list one violation after another by brokers who were brought before the Commission. Usually nothing was done. The Activists describe the Commission as having betrayed the public, as the public's enemy, as discriminating against Blacks, as racist. They say, "For the Commission to truly serve the public a new spirit is needed which obviously is beyond the psychological capability of the present commissioners. We accuse them of incompetence and demand that in the interest of human rights they resign."

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA is published by the Housing Opportunities Council of Metropoliton Washington; James H. Harvey, Executive Director; Roy Maurer Jr., Director of Communications; 638-5477.

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Caucus of Black Economists

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## ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the Caucus of Black Economists will be held in New Orleans on MONDAY, December 27, 1971 at 8:00 pm in the CRESCENT ROOM of the Sheraton-Charles Hotel. This meeting will mark a number of firsts for the Caucus such as:

--installation of membership-elected officers;

--implementation of corporate charter and by laws;

--promotion of membership and participation by doctoral students as voting members;

--consideration of undergraduate student activities; and

--assignment of specific regional and organizational responsibilities of elected officers.

If you have not joined please plan to do so in New Orleans. A follow-up mailing of membership appeals will be sent in January to those who have not joined and will not be in New Orleans.

PROGRAM OF THE ASSA CONVENTION (Cont'd)

2:30-4:30 PM BLACK STUDENTS IN GRADUATE ECONOMICS PROGRAMS: A SYMPOSIUM

Chairman, Thaddeus H. Spratlen
University of California,
Los Angeles

Moderator: Uba Okonkwo, University of Rochester

Panelists:

MINORITY RECRUITMENT AND THE DROP-OUT RATE
Margaret Simms, Stanford University and
University of California, Santa Cruz

ADMISSIONS POLICIES AND ACADEMIC SURVIVAL,
John Holmes, University of Michigan

FINANCIAL SURVIVAL, Bernice Evans, University of Maryland; Lawrence Abunaw, University of Pennsylvania

RESEARCH AND TEACHING, Ezera Suruma,
University of Connecticut

TRANSFERRING FROM A MASTER'S TO A PH D PROGRAM, Harry F. Minor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PROGRAM CHANGES, Uba Okonkwo, University of Rochester

# HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES
## in the national capital area

FOR ACTION PEOPLE *(AP#3, Summer 1970)*

Housing Opportunities Council
of Metropolitan Washington
711 14th St., N.W., Suite 805
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-5477

# STUDY HITS BIASED NEWSPAPER ADS

There is an abundance of racial bias in the real estate advertising of metropolitan area newspapers. This observation, supported by a 51-page document, was made by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies and the Housing Opportunities Council. The report is based on the findings of a survey and analysis of real estate advertising in newspapers of the Washington metropolitan area. The study attempted to determine whether the placement, form or content of newspaper real estate advertising might be used to discourage patronage by racial minorities, or to direct the attention of minority homeseekers to certain portions only of the housing supply.

Newspaper real estate advertising in most of the daily, semi-weekly, and weekly newspapers was examined. A total of 49 newspapers published in the National Capital Area were analyzed, most of them for two different periods approximately six months apart.

Among the major findings, the following were included: There is strong evidence which shows that newspapers with a large

*continued on panel 4*

## JUSTICE ACCUSES AREA NEWSPAPER OF BIASED REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS; HOC BLAMES HUD FOR NO REGULATIONS

Another suit involving the advertising practices of the real estate and newspaper industries has been filed by the Department of Justice. The Prince George's County weekly newspaper, *The Courier*, and editor-publisher, Mr. Bill R. Hunter, are named as defendants.

This is the fourth complaint about violations of the advertising section of the 1968 Fair Housing Law (Title VIII) within the past year in the Washington metropolitan area in the National Capital Area. Three others were filed by the Housing Opportunities Council in 1969.

The relevant Section of Title VIII is "804(c)." It reads,

> *it shall be unlawful----*
> *(c) To make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination.*

The discriminatory ads read, in part, "in a private white home" and in a "white home."



The editor-publisher finally responded to Justice's three requests for voluntary compliance. In his reply, the newspaper editor insisted that the advertisements do not specify that the apartment will be rented only to white occupants.

HOC wrote a letter to the Justice Department, suggesting that giving warnings was an unfortunate precedent to establish. HOC's James H. Harvey later said, "Our legal system doesn't include giving warnings for breaking a law on two separate occasions and then following it with an arrest after the third violation. Title VIII is law, and it was violated."

### *HUD IS BOTTLENECK FOR REGULATIONS*

One of the difficulties with the advertising section of Title VIII is that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has not yet promulgated national regulations and guidelines.

HOC has been working closely with HUD as a result of the three advertising complaints. In this relationship, comprehensive regulations are nearly completely developed.

"The ball will soon be in HUD's lap, however," Harvey said, "in terms of when the regulations will be promulgated. We have offered to negotiate with HUD about them in exchange for dropping the court suit against HUD. We're waiting for action on their part," Harvey said.

## D.C. NEWSPAPER'S HOUSING ADS AID SEGREGATION, STUDY SAYS

*(continued from panel 1)*

proportion of Black readers have significantly less real estate advertising than those media with a relatively small Black readership. There was differential placement of advertising which related to the location of the properties within individual newspapers. Only one newspaper published a statement of non-discriminatory policy.

Questionable phrases or wordings showing a preference were analyzed, including the way in which they were used and for what respective geographical areas. Such expressions were "in white home," for Maryland residents only,""private," "exclusive," etc. The use of photographs and drawings of people as preferential or discriminatory cues was studied.

The report recommends affirmative actions: nine suggestions to be taken by area newspapers, four by the Federal Government and a number by the housing industry. An appendix contains examples of the types of ads referred to in the study.

Copies are available for $1.50.

**HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA is published by the Housing Opportunities Council of Metropoliton Washington; James H. Harvey, Executive Director; Roy Maurer Jr., Director of Communications; 638-5477.**



## MODEL CITIES BOARD DEMANDS THAT P.G. COUNTY ADOPT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Sprawl--a disease afflicting Prince George's county--was attacked recently by residents of the Model Neighborhood Action Board. Stating that additional development in the program should stop until a comprehensive plan is adopted by P.G. County commissioners.

The Board states that county services need to be specified and coordinated and population densities established. "The lack of this plan is a default in coordinating official County services to the people," the Board stated. The acting director, staff and board members declared publicly that they "...are on *unequal footing* with the P.G. County Commissioners in conducting the business of administering the P.G. County Model Cities program."

## housing docket

*The Supreme Court will hear an appeal of a three-judge Federal court decision which said that majority rule through a referendum to exclude the poor from living in a community is unconstitutional. The upset decision was won by 41 poor families of San Jose, Calif. The appeal by San Jose city officials will be heard in the term which begins in October.*

# HOC OPINION

## BROKERS ARE MAJOR ESCALATORS OF HOUSING COSTS

Built-in inflation. Everytime you sell a house--zip, up goes the price, automatically, by six percent. In an area such as metropolitan Washington, where the annual turn-over rate is high, real estate brokers escalate housing prices proportionately by six percent. Most home sellers feel that to get a fair price for a house you should figure what the house is worth and add the six percent commission to the price.

Let's skip to Cleveland, Ohio. There, the Justice Department recently filed suit against the Cleveland Real Estate Board and its over 500 members. In the civil suit Justice charged the defendants with conspiring to fix commission rates for real estate sales when they raised the rate from six to seven percent on January 1 of this year. The suit charges this is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

We not only support this suit. We also contend that nearly every other real estate board in this nation is in violation of the antitrust act. We have never heard of a real estate board member who was allowed to retain his membership if he chose to lower his commission rates. Occasionally you will find an independent broker who has a sliding scale for commissions. Not so with a board member. Not only is the automatic six percent commission unwarrented, but to require members to adhere to it--whether or not it is formal policy of a real estate board--is as much of a conspiracy as that in Cleveland. It should stop.

July 19, 1965

Enclosed are the points that resulted from the meeting on the housing crisis held on July 14 at the St. Paul and Augustine auditorium. As soon as you know whether your organization is prepared to subscribe to, and work towards the achievement of, any or all of these goals, please inform Mrs. Joan Howell at 638-2012.

As was pointed out at the meeting, no organization must decide between supporting all or none of the points. Rather, it would be quite consistent with the purposes and outcome of the meeting for a participating organization to support some but not all of the points.

July 19, 1965

1. The attending organizations represented formed an informal committee known as the Ad Hoc Committee on the housing crisis.

2. That these organizations cooperate in the preparation and disemination of information on housing.

3. That these organizations undertake:
   a. to work for the expansion of the supply of low cost housing.
   b. to work to obtain Anacostia Bolling and the National Training School site for the construction of a balanced residential community.
   c. to organize a tour of slum housing to which the White House, District and Federal officials, and Congressional leaders will be invited.
   d. to ask the District Commissioners to provide emergency housing and, specifically, to consider such a use of the Mt. Alto Hospital.
   e. to organize a Housing Crisis Weekend during which all clergymen will make the housing crisis their focus.
   f. to prepare a White Paper on the practices of slum lords.
   g. to urge the District Commissioners:
      (1) to use their existing powers to repair buildings in violation of the housing regulations and to charge owners for the cost of such repairs.
   g. as an integral part of this program, to adopt regulations or to obtain legislation to protect tenants in such buildings from retalitory rent increases and retalitory evictions.

NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Board of Commissioners
Government of the District of Columbia
NAtional 8-6000

At their last Board meeting of 1963, the District Commissioners today adopted a police regulation prohibiting housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin within the District of Columbia.

The regulation, which becomes effective January 20, 1964, outlaws the practice of discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing. Also prohibited are discriminatory advertising, restrictive covenants, practice of discrimination in the approval of loans or the acceptance of mortgages by lending institutions, or in the providing of services to tenants.

"Blockbusting" tactics, efforts to persuade property-owners to sell because of changing residential patterns on the basis of race or religion, are also barred.

Rooms or apartments in one and two family dwellings in which the owner is living, certain rooming houses, and property used by church groups for religious purposes are not covered by the new Fair Housing Regulation. Housing properties of "recognized fraternal groups" are also exempted if used for chartered purposes.

The Commissioners' Regulation provides a fine of up to $300 or imprisonment for not more than 10 days for violation of the regulation.

The Regulation also states that the conviction of a real estate broker or salesman of violation of the Regulation may be a demonstration of "unworthiness of such broker or salesman to continue to act as such without endangering the interests of the public." Notice of convictions shall go to the Real Estate Commission for "such action as the Commission deems appropriate." The Real Estate Commission could revoke or suspend the licenses of convicted brokers or salesmen.

Complaints of violations of the Fair Housing Regulation will be filed in writing under oath with the Executive Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations. The Council on Human Relations shall investigate and may attempt to conciliate any such complaints.

If the Council on Human Relations is unable to conciliate a complaint which appears to be well-founded, the Council may refer the complaint to the Corporation Counsel for "such legal action, civil or criminal, which, in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel is available and appropriate."

The Regulation provides that the Council on Human Relations may recommend to the Corporation Counsel that he consider bringing legal action to preserve the status quo while a complaint is under investigation. This provision would enable the Corporation Counsel to take "appropriate civil action" to prevent the sale or rental of property in dispute pending disposition of the complaint.

Another provision requires the posting of notice of the Fair Housing Regulation in real estate offices, apartment houses, and other places of "housing business."

Section 1 of the new Regulation states that "It is the intent of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in adopting these regulations, to secure an end to discrimination by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin against persons seeking or utilizing housing units in the District of Columbia."

August 12, 1963

BELAIR DEMONSTRATION

(FACT SHEET)

III

Last Saturday we placed a picket line in front of the Belair sales office of Levitt and Sons. About an hour later, Dr. Karl Gregory, a Negro, attempted to buy a house. He was accompanied by a resident, Rev. Reinhart Gutmann, who also acted in his official capacity as a representative of the National Council of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Gregory was told that he was being denied the opportunity to buy solely on the grounds of his race. Rev. Gutmann immediately registered a vigorous protest as did the Rev. Robert Pierce who was in our picket line as an official representative of the National Council of Churches. The entire confrontation was given excellent coverage by the local press.

Immediately following this incident, CORE moved into high gear. A group of 11 people, including Dr. Gregory, moved into Levitt's office and effectively tied up his ability to do business. When his salesman attempted to do business out on the porch, we set up a line there. Toward the end of the afternoon, we removed the picket line but the sit-in continued. At closing time the sit-in became a sleep-in by Dr. Gregory, Richard Ochs, and Thomas Ploss. The latter is looking for a home but doesn't want to live in a white ghetto.

The sit-in continued on Sunday and a new and larger line was placed in front of the sales office. Levitt had meanwhile closed his sales office to the public but we had control of the back door. Levitt's office became our command headquarters, rest station, and lavatory facility for the demonstration. Levitt's men then tried to conduct business in the five neighboring model homes. To thwart this, we placed a sit-in in each home and a person at each walk. When one large home was still being used for business, we recruted our best voices and a guitar and had a sing-in. A t this point most of the customers in the house left. All of this time Levitt refused to initiate any arrests although vigorous complaints were made to CORE.

This is only the beginning; our bag of tricks is nowhere near empty and Levitt cannot hold out for long. But to beat Levitt and the entire segregationist real estate industry, we will need your help. Demonstrations will be held this Saturday and Sunday and every weekend until Levitt capitulates, This weekend we are pulling out all stops and if you wish to join the front line, we suggest that you have $10 bondsman's fees in your pocket.

We are assembling at the St. Christopher's church in Lanham (see map) on Saturday at 12 noon and Sunday at 1 PM. As you can see, an operation of this scope and importance must be well-organized and those taking part must be well briefed. For these reasons, we ask that you please assemble at the church, which is only 7 moles from Belair.

Please dress appropriately.

For information call Richard or Alfred Ochs at 474-2157

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P.S. - The Belair project is also supported by Baltimore CORE, District Action For Racial Equality (DARE), the Young Christian Workers (D.C.), the National Council of the Episcopal Church, members of Washington CORE, and other individuals. There are two dozen Belair residents who have supplied the demonstrators with food and drinks. Several more have joined the picket line. Everyone is welcome.

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WILL WASHINGTON BECOME A HUGE NEGRO GHETTO WITH POOR INFERIOR HOUSING, SOARING RENTS, INSUFFICIENT ECONOMIC AID, AND ALL THE SOCIAL ILLS THAT ACCOMPANY THE SITUATION? ARE WE GOING TO LET ONLY WHITES HAVE THE ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICALLY-SUPPORTED HOUSING PROJECTS IN THE SUBURBS? ARE WE GOING TO STAND BY AND LET THE CAPITAL OF THE FREE WORLD BECOME THE MOST SHAMEFUL EXAMPLE OF A SEGREGATED SOCIETY?

IT'S UP TO YOU!

# TENANT NEWS

METROPOLITAN
COUNCIL ON HOUSING
215 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N.Y.
SP. 7-8900


## 4,000 MARCH ON ALBANY & GET CHILLY GREETING FROM WEATHER AND POLITICIANS; MCH SENDS 5 BUSLOADS, SEES LEGISLATORS

"We're fighting against the slumlords, They shall be removed" -- sang the soggy and chilled marchers in Albany on Tuesday, March 10 as they trudged along in the snow and sleet. Going by bus, train and car and united on a program of housing, $1.50 minimum wage and broader voting rights,4,000 delegates spent the day in Albany.

The trip meant for many delegates a days pay lost or complicated arrangements for the care of children or just a long,tiring but exhilarating day. The reception in the Legislature and in the Governor's office was as chilly as the weather. It consisted of a string of"We can't do it" -- "We don't have the money" -- or "We don't control the vote." All these excuses added up to another do-nothing legislative session.

Each year the Legislature meets for less than 3 months. During those 90 days it is expected to map the future of NewYork State -- 16 million persons -- for the coming year. Legislation is jammed thru without discussion or it gets tabled or stuck "in committee"and never gets passed at all. New York City desperately needs legislation to legalize rent strikes and clean up slums, and to build

(cont. on page 3)

Vol. II, No. 7
March, 1964

## MORE TENANT WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED

The complete schedule for the remaining Tenant Leadership Workshops is:

| | |
|---|---|
| April 13: | RENT STRIKES |
| April 20: | THE COURTS & TENANTS |
| May 11: | EVICTIONS & DEMOLITION and RECEIVERSHIP |
| May 18: | LANDLORD APPLICATIONS FOR RENT INCREASES AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM. |

A panel of Rent Strike organizers will be featured at the April 13 Workshop. Other sessions will present tenant "experts" to lead the discussions.

The first Workshop on March 16 drew a full house. All Workshops are on Monday evenings, 8 p.m. sharp to 10 p.m.,at the McBurney YMCA, 215 West 23rd Street. No limit on attendance and no charge.

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ALBANY MARCH PHOTOS by Cordley Coit (left to right):

1. It's 7 a.m. in New York City as buses get ready to roll. Bill Tatum and Rudy Henderson attach the MCH banner.

2. Skip Moore makes a point in talk with Stuart. Jane Benedict in foreground; Dick Levenson on Skip's left.

3. MCH delegates march to State Capitol.








## LEGISLATIVELY SPEAKING
by Frances Goldin

What's another word for outrageous? I am so often compelled to start this column by describing City housing policies with this word that it becomes inadequate.

The latest piece of nitwittery was the sidetracked auction of 29 buildings owned by the Housing Authority (21 in Manhattan, 8 in the Bronx). The auction was set for March 10. After the sale 16 would have remained under rent control and 13 would have been decontrolled.

Slap-in-the-face to rent strikes

It seemed unbelievable. The rent strikes have been demanding government takeover of neglected buildings -- and here the City was dumping the few buildings it already managed.

These buildings were originally bought to relocate tenants from public housing sites. (A parallel short-sighted stupidity is the sale of land, in both large and small parcels, at public auction by the Real Estate Department because "the City needs the money" and then the purchase of land, sometimes the same land, at exorbitant prices for schools, small parks and vest-pocket housing.)

Tenants act to stop sale

The tenants were indignant and fearful. Organized by Met Council affiliates they started a leaflet and petition campaign against the sale. Assem. DeSalvio was prepared to seek court action to stop the auction with tenants as complainants. Woody Klein, World-Telegram reporter, wrote an expose on the scheduled auction.

Auction plans fizzle

Suddenly and mysteriously the auction was cancelled. At this writing we don't know if the cancellation is permanent or what the plans of the Housing Authority are -- except that they are "exploring the possibility of the Dept. of Real Estate taking over these building."

Why wasn't this"exploration" done before the costly preparations for the auction? Why should the Authority drop responsibility for the buildings? Why isn't the Authority exploring the takeover of many more neglected buildings for the benefit of the tenants occupying them?

## UNIONS THROW STRENGTH INTO TENANT BATTLES

Carrying out the program for better housing adopted by the AFL-CIO,New York City trade unionists have joined forces with tenant groups to fight for the housing needs of their members.

The Feb. issue of the Industrial Union Dept. Bulletin of the AFL-CIO pointed out that a sixth of the nation is forced to live in slums. Almost a million New Yorkers are included in this figure. Calling Pres. Johnson's housing proposal a "small start", the IUD declared that "a massive effort ..... is in order. By ending the slums, the nation will be creating needed jobs and broadened opportunity for the underprivileged."

New York unions fight slums

Deeply committed to and involved in the rent strikes are two trade unions, Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Employees Union and Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union. These are unions which have always shown keen awareness of the needs of their members.

The Hotel and Club WorkersUnion has long welcomed the assistance of Met Council's expert representatives, Wm. Stanley and Mamie Jackson, in its Neighborhood Councils. In a recent issue of the union's magazine,Stanley who is also head of the Uptown Tenant Council, scored the "ruined lives" of NY citizens caused by slum housing. Segregated housing, he charged, is linked to job discrimination and segregated schools.The magazine, Hotel and Club Voice,won a national labor press award for the hardhitting series of articles on slums and housing problems in which Stanley was quoted extensively.

At the City Hall rally for stronger rent control in Feb., demonstrators included the Fur Workers Union, District 65,Local 1199, Hotel and Club, Shoeworkers, Hatmakers and many others. On this month's March on Albany the unions joined with tenants and civil rights groups to lobby for the$1.50 minimum wage,better housing laws, and broader voting rights.

Thus, in New York City, the cooperative efforts of militant trade unionists and tenant organizations are bringing about the massive effort urged by the AFL-CIO.

In this issue,MCH takes particular pleasure in welcoming two new trade union affiliates (see page 3).

## WALL STREET JOURNAL LOOKS AT THE "NO SERVICE, NO RENT" MORITT RULING

"Although many property owners are steamed up over Judge Moritt's decision, they don't intend to join any appeals. 'We'd be on the unpopular side'" says an article in the Wall Street Journal of Feb.4.

The issue is rent abatement. Judge Moritt stated that if it can be shown that the landlord has failed to provide services or maintenance so that there is a threat to life, health and safety, the tenants can stay in their apartments without paying rent to anyone. This goes fay beyond previous decisions. The most that could be hoped for previously was the deposit of rent into court - and then only if the Bldgs. Dept. had inspected and had recorded the violations.

This simple doctrine of "no services -- no rent" is an application of the idea, acceptable in every other part of law, that you dont pay for what you don't get.

Law group favors rent abatement

The technique of rent abatement, the WSJ article reports, is supported by a special committee of the Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York. The committee asserts that,as an adequate means of enforcing building standards, this technique is the "most likely to succeed and to provide the least likely radical change in the existing law." That the most conservative N. Y. bar association takes this position is remarkable indeed!

Of course, Judge Moritt's decision did not come out of thin air.The Rent Strikers have opened up this legal avenue to put the slumlords out of business.

Other judges of theCivil Court have been more reluctant than Moritt to accept the principle of "no services -- no rent."

Tenants can put teeth in Moritt ruling

Assem. Paul Curran introduced a bill in theState legislature which would put the Moritt decision into law and thus force the other judges to follow it. The Curran bill,which died in the 1964 session, must be enacted next year. Increased tenant activity and more rent strikes can change the judges' attitude now -- and can get the Curran bill passed next year.

Piilani Lum

## WELCOME TO . . . . . .

five new MCH affiliates:

Brooklyn CORE, Community Tenant Council
Local 89, Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks, and Assts., AFL-CIO
Community Services Committee of the Fur Workers Joint Board, AFL-CIO
Tilden Tenants Assn. (project tenants)
Dyckman Tenants Assn. (project tenants)

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MARCH ON ALBANY (cont. from page 1)

public housing. At TENANT NEWS presstime not one single piece of legislation for better housing had been passed. Like the Bums,we must "wait until next year." But cold and weary tenants can't wait. They must act now and get theCity to take action within the present laws.

Met Council was part of theCitywide Committee for Decent Housing, a co-sponsor of the March. Our affiliates sent over 5 busloads of tenants. Among those MCH affiliates which sent delegates were: Lower East Side Ten. Counc., Uptown Tenant Council,Bronx Counc. on Rents & Housing, RENA, Brooklyn Tenant Council, Yorkville Save Our Homes Comm., Chelsea Save Our Homes Comm., University Settlement House Clinic, Local 89, and Community Services Committee of the Fur WorkersJoint Board.

Altho the March as a whole did not concentrate on visiting legislators,the MCH delegates managed to see most of their State Senators and Assemblymen and urge them to fight for better housing laws.

Four MCH Executive Bd. members -- Legislative Director Frances Goldin, Law Committee chairman Richard Levenson, Esq., Petra Rosa and Skip Moore -- went to Albany on Mon., Mar. 9. They saw prominent legislators, made appointments for Tues. and distributed the MCH Legislative Program to all legislators. On the day of the March a MCH committee met with Richard Stuart,counsel to Gov.Rockefeller, and with other legislative leaders.

## HOUSING HI-LITES

Housing Primer by Elinor Black, published by the Women's City Club of New York, Inc., 6 W. 48 St., Feb., 1964. Explains the different housing agencies and their programs with housing term definitions.

## WAIT A MINUTE -- DON'T SKIP THIS ITEM!

Marches to Albany -- rent strikes -- demands for more public housing --the tenants are fighting back! Housing is one of the big issues of the day. It's part of the civil rights battle but also important to all families who cannot afford luxury housing.

But the housing fight takes money. MCH can't print TENANT NEWS, mail out information, organize tenants and do the many other essential chores unless it has the dough. You won't miss that $5 or $10 so much. Send it to MCH. When? NOW!

## MET COUNCIL DIARY

Housing Rally at the Ft. Washington-Manhattanville Reform Democrats, Feb. 27: Ruth Beinart, TENANT NEWS editor, spoke on tenant organizing and theAlbanyMarch.

Hearing before Mayor Wagner on decontrol of over-$250 apartments, March 11: At a "quickie" hearing, called without notice, Dr. Helen Harris represented both MCH and the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing. She strongly opposed the decontrol as an insidious weakening of rent control.

She pointed out that the RRA (Rent & Rehabilitation Admn.) had turned to the tenant organizations for support in defeating a proposed cut in its funds."How can you expect the tenants to support you when you deliberately do all in your power to destroy the Rent Control Law?" She cited the over-$250 decontrol, the new regulations giving landlords rent increases for heating equipment repairs, and the rumored decontrol of small buildings as instances of RRA undermining of the rent law. Altho most of those at the hearing opposed decontrol, it is assumed that the Mayor will sign it soon.

Dyckman Tenants Assn., March 12: Richard Levenson, MCH vice-chairman, reported on the Albany March and on the status of a bill to exclude most of the earnings of a wife or children in figuring income in public housing. The bill originated from this project tenant group.

Lawyers Guild, March 19: Richard Levenson, chairman of MCH Law Committee, and Bruce Gould, lawyer for the Harlem rent strikers, addressed their fellow lawyers on landlord-tenant law as it applies to the rent strikes.

Brooklyn Rent Strike Conference, March 21: Two MCH affiliates, the Brooklyn Tenant Council and the Tenant Welfare Comm. of the Pkwy.-Stuy. Comm. Council, were among the organizations sponsoring the conference. William Stanley and Stan Aronowitz represented the MCH exec. bd.

## A NOTE OF THANKS

Some of the people who see to it that you get TENANT NEWS every month deserve the heartfelt thanks of all of us. They are Jean Congdon, Dolph Hazel, Clara, Elizabeth and Mary Josephson and Esther Rand, who take care of the mailings.

**THE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL ON HOUSING welcomes the support of every organization and individual interested in "decent housing at rentals people can afford." Yearly membership is $10 for organizations; $5 for individuals. You may join by signing this address label ---- and sending it with membership fee to Met Council on Housing, 215 West 23 St.**

**TENANT NEWS is a publication of the Met Council. $1 per year for 10 issues; free to members;bulk orders, $2 per 100.**

**Chairman, Jane Benedict; Editor, Ruth Beinart; Staff, Frances Goldin, Herbert Hines, Jr., Meryl Lewis; designed by Helen DeMott.**

Met. Council on Housing
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New York 11, N. Y.

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Washington,D.C.

*Entertainment!* *All Invited!*

*Famous Speakers!* *Free Admission!*

# Voter Registration Kick-Off Rally

## Friday, January 3, 1964, 8 p.m.

## 1438 U St. N.W.

*Music*

THE JOHN MALACHI TRIO
(Courtesy of Local 710, AFM)
GROUP FREEDOM SING

*Speakers*

MR. JAMES FARMER, National Director, CORE
CONGRESSMEN of both parties
MR. M. J. BOND, Washington Central Labor Council COPE
MR. RICHARD K. LYON, President, Washington Home Rule Committee
MR. JULIUS HOBSON, Chairman, Washington CORE
Other national and community leaders

NO ADMISSION CHARGE
All Washington Residents are Cordially Invited

***This rally will officially open the 1964 Non-Partisan, City-Wide Voter Registration Drive sponsored by the following organizations (partial list):***

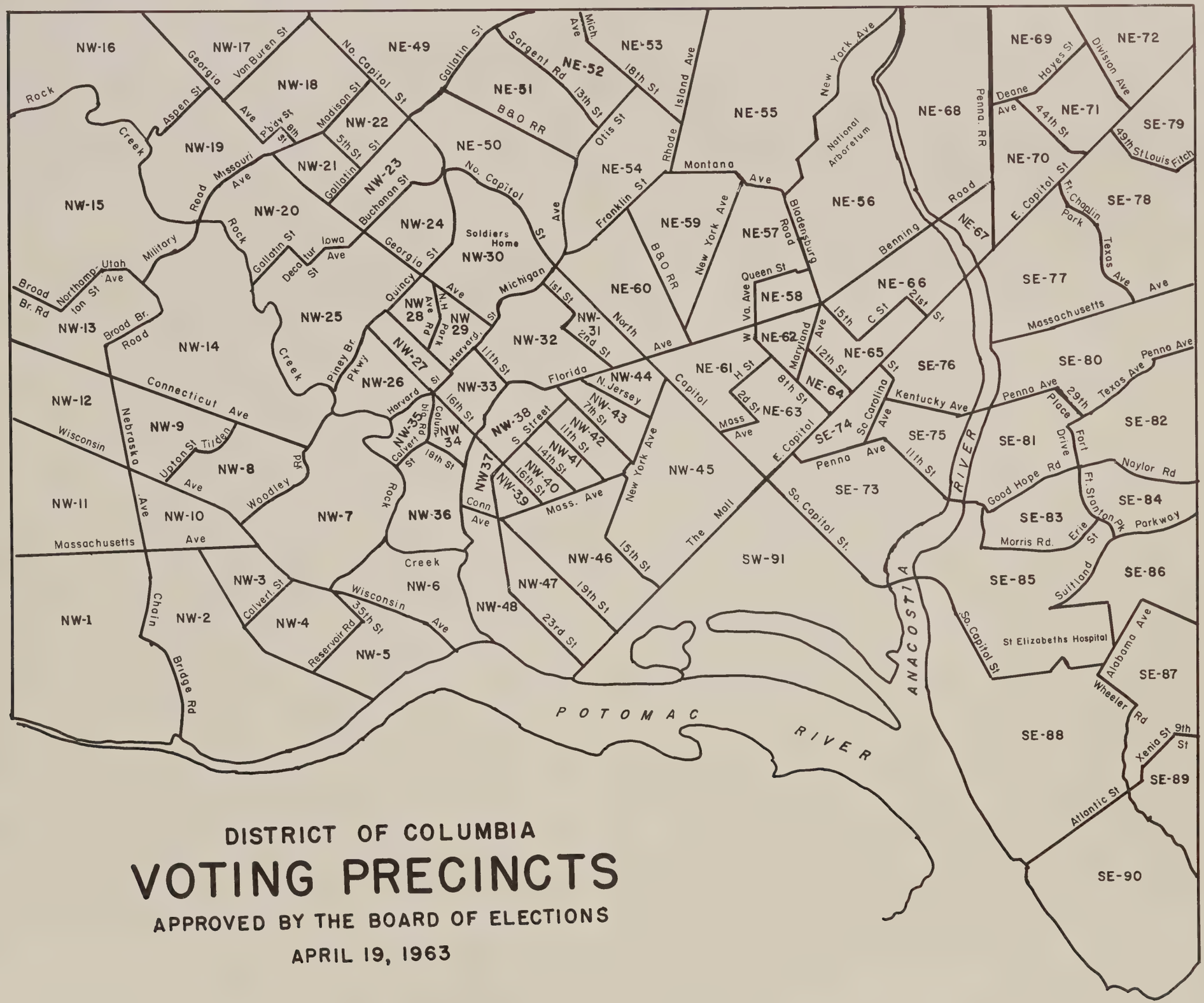
Washington Congress of Racial Equality, Chairman

Washington Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO
Americans for Democratic Action
Friends Service Committee
Southeast Neighborhood House
Washington Home Rule Committee
Central Northeast Civic Association
Rock Creek East Neighborhood League
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
Young Christian Workers

***For information on rally or voter registration, call 667-5295 or 234-0002***

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(Please address all inquiries on this hand-out to Lee Levy, 1801 Clydesdale Place, N.W., Wash., D. C., EX 3-5284 (work) & DU 7-9106 (home).)




# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

# VOTING PRECINCTS

## APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

## APRIL 19, 1963

It's Easy to Register in Washington, D.C.

DATE, PLACE and TIME YOU CAN REGISTER

GREAT DAY IN

THE MORNING!!!

When shown the reproduced article on the right, this exclamation burst forth from the lips of a southern NAACP leader.

He further stated, "You say they have problems? What kind of problems? With a registration set up like Washington's in my community, 98% of the Negroes would be voters."

In this brief statement, he crossed out all the voter registration problems in Washington:

~~PEOPLE ARE TOO LAZY TO REGISTER~~
~~LACK OF LEADERSHIP~~
~~LACK OF POLITICAL AWARENESS~~
~~POLITICAL SELF INTEREST~~
~~LACK OF MONEY~~
~~PEOPLE WON'T COOPERATE~~
~~PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED~~
~~LACK OF WORKERS~~

-REGISTER-

-VOTE-

A REAL MEMORIAL TO MEDGAR EVERS AND THE FOUR LITTLE GIRLS KILLED BY A CHURCH BOMBING IN BIRMINGHAM.

For further information, contact:
The Washington Branch NAACP
1417 "U" Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
Phone: AD 2-2320

or

The NAACP Voter Registration Committee
301 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia, 23219
Phone: 644-5678 or 648-2435



# Registration Drive Slated for Jan. 31

Voters registration teams will set up shop in all 91 Washington precincts Jan. 31 to open a neighborhood registration program scheduled for five weekends prior to March 21.

The District Elections Board has announced registration locations for all but eight of the City's precincts.

Board Secretary Daniel F. Noll said the missing addresses will be filled in as soon as suitable buildings are found.

The field units will register voters from 1 to 9 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 31, and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday, Feb. 1.

The same hours will be in effect for the other registration weekends—Feb. 28-29, March 6-7, March 13-14 and March 20-21.

Voters also may enroll from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on any weekday at the District Building.

Although registration for the May 5 primary ends March 21, voters may register after the spring election for Washington's first presidential balloting in November.

A list of neighborhood registration locations follows:

NW-1, Palisades Recreation Center, Dana and Sherrier pl. nw.
NW-2, Hardy Recreation Center, 45th and O sts. nw.
NW-3, Not located.
NW-4, Western High School, 35th and R sts. nw.
NW-5, Gordon Junior High School, 35th and T sts. nw.
NW-6, Not located.
NW-7, Oyster School, 29th and Calvert sts. nw.
NW-8, Eaton School Auditorium, 34th and Lowell sts. nw.
NW-9, Murch School Auditorium, 36th and Ellicott sts. nw.
NW-10, Not located.
NW-11, Janney School, Wisconsin ave. and Albemarle st. nw.
NW-12, Wilson Senior High School, Chesapeake st. between Fort dr. and Nebraska ave. nw.
NW-13, Chevy Chase Community Center, Connecticut ave. and Northampton st. nw.
NW-14, Cleveland Park Library, Connecticut ave. and Macomb st. nw.
NW-15, Lafayette School, Broad Branch rd. and Northampton st. nw.
NW-16, Shepherd School, 14th st. and Kalmia rd. nw.
NW-17, Takoma School, Piney Branch rd. and Dahlia st. nw.
NW-18, Coolidge High School, 5th and Tuckerman sts. nw.
NW-19, Paul Junior High School, 8th and Oglethorpe sts. nw.
NW-20, Brightwood School, 13th and Nicholson sts. nw.
NW-21, Truesdell School, 8th and Ingraham sts. nw.
NW-22, Rudolph School, 2d and Hamilton sts. nw.
NW-23, Barnard School, Decatur st. between 4th and 5th sts. nw.
NW-24, Petworth School, 8th and Shepherd sts. nw.
NW-25, Roosevelt High School, 13th and Shepherd sts. nw.
NW-26, Bancroft School, 18th and Newton sts. nw.
NW-27, Bell Vocational School, Hiatt pl. between Irving st. and Park rd. nw.
NW-28, Raymond School, 10th st. and Spring rd. nw.
NW-29, Monroe School, Columbia rd. between Georgia and Sherman aves. nw.
NW-30, Park View School, Warder and Newton sts. nw.
NW-31, Katie C. Lewis School, 300 Bryant st. nw.
NW-32, Banneker Recreation Center, Euclid st. between Georgia and Sherman aves. nw.
NW-33, Cardozo Senior High School, 13th and Clifton sts. nw.
NW-34, Morgan School, V st. between Champlain and 18th sts. nw.
NW-35, H. D. Cooke School, 17th and Euclid sts. nw.
NW-36, Adams School, 19th and California sts. nw.
NW-37, Roosevelt Hotel, 2101 16th st. nw.
NW-38, Garnett Patterson Junior High School, 10th and U sts. nw.
NW-39, Foundry Methodist Church, 16th and P sts. nw.
NW-40, Not located.
NW-41, Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R st. nw.
NW-42, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, 9th st. and Rhode Island ave. nw.
NW-43, Bundy School, 420 O st. nw.
NW-44, Dunbar High School, 1st and N sts. nw.
NW-45, Terrell Junior High School, 1st and Pierce sts. nw.
NW-46, Not located.
NW-47, Not located.
NW-48, Francis Junior High School, 24th and N sts. nw.
NE-49, Jessie LaSalle School, Riggs rd. and Madison st. ne.
NE-50, Not located.
NE-51, Backus Junior High School, South Dakota ave. and Hamilton st. ne.
NE-52, Bunker Hill School, 14th st. and Michigan ave. ne.
NE-53, Taft Junior High School, 18th and Jerry sts. ne.
NE-54, Slowe School, 14th and Jackson sts. ne.
NE-55, Langdon School, 20th and Franklin sts. ne.
NE-56, Browne Junior High School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne.
NE-57, Ruth K. Webb School, Mt. Olivet rd. and Holbrook st. ne.
NE-58, Wheatley School, Montello ave. and Neal st. ne.
NE-59, Noyes School, 10th and Franklin sts. ne.
NE-60, McKinley High School, 2d and T sts. ne.
NE-61, J. O. Wilson School, 7th and K sts. ne.
NE-62, Goding School, 10th and F sts. ne.
NE-63, Stuart Junior High School, 4th and E sts. ne.
NE-64, Lovejoy School, 12th and D sts. ne.
NE-65, Eliot Junior High School, 18th st. and Constitution ave. ne.
NE-66, Spingarn Senior High School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne.
NE-67, River Terrace School, 34th and Dix sts. ne.
NE-68, Kenilworth School, 44th st. between Nash and Old sts. ne.
NE-69, C. H. Houston School, 50th pl. and Lee st. ne.
NE-70, Woodson Junior High School, 42d st. and Minnesota ave. ne.
NE-71, Miller Junior High School, 49th and Brooks sts. ne.
NE-72, Evans Junior High School, 5600 E. Capitol st. ne.
SE-73, Tyler School, 10th and G sts. se.
SE-74, Bryan School, Independence ave. between 13th and 14th sts. se.
SE-75, Catherine Watkins School, 12th and E sts. se.
SE-76, Not located.
SE-77, Sousa Junior High School, 37th st. and Ely pl. se.
SE-78, Davis School, 44th pl. and H st. se.
SE-79, Nalle School, 50th and C sts. se.
SE-80, St. Francis Xavier School, 2700 O st. se.
SE-81, Anacostia Senior High School, 16th and R sts. se.
SE-82, Beers School, Alabama ave. and 36th pl. se.
SE-83, Ketcham School, 15th and U sts. se.
SE-84, Garfield School, Alabama ave. and 25th st. se.
SE-85, Douglas Junior High School, Pomeroy and Stanton rds. se.
SE-86, Turner School, Stanton rd. and Alabama ave. se.
SE-87, Draper School, Wahler pl. between Danbury and Elmira sts. se.
SE-88, Ballou Senior High School, 3401 4th st. se.
SE-89, Hendley School, 6th and Chesapeake sts. se.
SE-90, Patterson School, So. Capitol st. between Danbury and Elmira sts. se.
SW-91, Bowen School, Delaware ave. and M st. sw.

# THE WASHINGTON CORESPONDENT

Vol. 1 -No. 9 February 1963 - P. O. Box 546, Washington 4, D.C.

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman — ETHELBERT W. HASKINS, Editor — ROBIN STANDISH, Assistant Editor

## WILLIAM ALLEN AGAIN

On Saturday, Feb. 23, CORE did a return engagement at the William Allen Shoe Stores. A team of pickets held forth at each of the two Conn. Ave. stores, and a third team worked the 11th & F Sts. store downtown. William Allen reneged on their agreement with CORE. Not only did they fail to hire two Negro salesmen through USES, they did not promote the stock man as they said they were going to do. In fact the stock man is used as a decoy. They trot him out when they think CORE is coming and trot him back to the stockroom when CORE leaves. How do we know this? Our surveyors have been watching WA closely. This time CORE will stay until William Allen truly has a merit hiring policy.

************

## HOUSING COMMITTEE ON THE MOVE

Frank Lindenfeld and his Housing Committee are on the move. On Sunday, Feb. 10, a test team went to Marumsco Woods & Hills in Woodridge, Va. The Marumsco W & H Development is a half hour's drive from Washington. It consists of 5000 houses: FHA & GI financed, selling from $15,000 The Negroes on our team were informed they could buy. CORE is now looking for authentic buyers.

Our second team visiting another development the same Sunday was less civily received. At Westgate Woods in Maryland, it was told no Negroes could buy there. Westgate Woods is FHA financed. But the salesman arrogantly informed our team that filing an application was a waste of time. We filed a complaint with the FHA. We also plan to visit Westgate Woods again--many times perhaps.

Following letters protesting housing discrimination to the Cafritz Co., CORE staged demonstrations before two Cafritz apartment buildings Sunday, February 24th. The first demonstration was at 1835 24th St., N. E., just off Bladensburg Road. The place is called Parkview Plaza and is in the process of opening. The apartments are for Negroes. They are billed as "quality" apartments. Families whose incomes are below a certain minimum are not accepted. Starting with one-bedroom units,

(cont'd on back)

************

HOUSING (continued)

prices are from $120 per month, up.

The second demonstration was in front of the Majestic at 3200 16th St., N. W. The line was more than a dozen strong. A number of people passing by joined the line and carried signs.

********************

REGISTRATION FOR STARVATION

Sepia citizens in the Mississippi Valley sector of the Land of the Free are being systematically starved for registering to vote. In northwest Mississippi and southwest Tennessee, the powers that be are cutting off the surplus food sent in by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to Negro voter aspirants. Washington CORE passed a resolution at the February 12 meeting, protesting to the Department of Agriculture. National CORE is spearheading a drive to collect clothing and non-perishable food for the voter victims. Please call JU 8-7785 (Jim and Robin Standish) for information, or to arrange for having your contribution picked up.

************************

CELEBRATION (cont'd.)

human bondage which, according to the brilliant social diagnostician Comte, had been anachronistic since the cross-bow)

By 1896, in Plessy vs. Ferguson, the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution to mean that Negro citizens had to be contented with separate public facilities. The euphemism but equal was thrown in, but no truthful person ever pretended to believe the facilities equal.

Since 1896, the spirit of the Emancipation Proclamation has been-- to use an original phrase--sometimes up and sometimes down. Its forward motion has been shamefully slow. All this, despite the hundreds of Civil Rights committees, commissions, investigations, and surveys-- most of which seems to have been apparatuses for stalling.

CORE sometimes wonders about the energy expended in staging all the ceremonial goodwill and brotherhood functions. Suppose the effort had been spent over the years on no-kidding, no nonsense programs to eliminate discrimination in voting, employment, and housing. There would perhaps be really something to celebrate by now.

************************

REMEMBER YOUR ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH CORE CONTRIBUTION.

WASHINGTON CORE
P.O. Box 546
Washington 4, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 24
2 MAR
1963
5 00PM

Miss Mary Fletcher
422 - 5th St. N.E.
City

THE WASHINGTON CORESPONDENT

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman

ETHELBERT W. HASKINS
Editor

MIRIAM POSER
Assistant Editor

## MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

This is the first issue of WASHINGTON CORE'S monthly newsletter. The WASHINGTON CORESpondent proposes to articulate WASHINGTON CORE's aims and attainments, and maintain closer inter-membership communication.

Beginning with the next issue, a copy of this organ will be sent to each paid-up chapter member.

Membership dues for the current year may be paid at a regular meeting, or mailed to:

TREASURER
WASHINGTON CORE
P.O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

## ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS HELD MAY 8 1962

WASHINGTON CORE held its annual election of officers on Tuesday, May 8, 1962.

The nominating committee consisted of Paul Bennett, Chr., Mrs. Alice Alt, and Chas. Mason. The following slate was elected as presented by the committee:

President - - - Julius W. Hobson
Vice President Rimsky Atkinson
Rec. Sec. - - - Richard Scupi
Cor. Sec. -Miss Ruby Thornton
Treas. - Ethelbert W. Haskins

## NEW CONSTITUTION

In addition to the election, CORE adopted a new constitution at its May 8th meeting.

This august document was the brainchild of the constitution committee consisting of Robert Kubal, Chr., Willis Martin and R ichard Anderson. They were attended in the torture by the Chapter members sitting in a half dozen regular sessions.

Bob and Willis are lawyers. For that reason, perhaps - or despite it, take your choice - the instrument is considered a significant improvement over the document it succeeds. For instance, it takes into account CORE's experiences of the past year.

Copies are in preparation for mailing to all members.

## D. C. TRANSIT

By now you know from the press, the results of the encounter between D.C. Transit and the BUS BOYCOTT STEERING COMMITTEE. You are probably interested in the background story and CORE's prominent part in it.

Shortly after our regular May 8th chapter meeting, a representative from NAG came before a called executive committee meeting to ask CORE's cooperation and advice on an action project against the bus company to protest its discriminatory hiring practices. His information was that some sectors of the community were incensed over the robbery-and-joyriding hoax pulled by a Transit driver, and the statement made by the company associating

cont'd back page

NEXT MEETING
TUESDAY JUNE 5, 1962,
Alliance Room, All Souls Church, 16th and Harvard Sts.,N.W.
8:00 p.m.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE REPORT

Discrimination in housing is a black eye on the face of Greater Washington. It is a tradition and a part of our folkways. Powerful interests feel they have stakes in its perpetuation. Consequently, not many of us concerned with the problem seriously expected a breakthrough in the foreseeable future. After hearing the report of our Housing Committee at the May 22 meeting, however, we are less awed by the Gordian Knot of residential segregation.

Frank Lindenfeld, chairman of the newly

(cont'd. on back page)

REMEMBER your dues. The COREspondent wants YOUR name on its Mailing list

## PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Owing to the particular character of the Washington Community, CORE decided sometime ago to concentrate its firepower on job discrimination as it applied to half the citizenry in this, the Capital of the F r e e World.

During the past year alone WASHINGTON CORE was instrumental in obtaining more than 150 new opportunities in employment for Negro Washingtonians. But in view of the number of Negroes willing, able, and deserving of promotions, and opportunities, and the buying power of Negroes in the community, CORE thinks this is an extremely modest accomplishment. Our appetite has been whetted, however, and we intend to rocket into higher orbit during the coming year.

There are those who say CORE moves too fast; that CORE should have more conferences and gather more statistics - - as if job discrimination may, after all, be imaginary.

CORE believes it unbecoming of civil rights groups to let the foes of civil rights persuade them that protesting and picketing are somehow improper. We cannot wait for those who divert tnemselves with interminable discussions of ways and means, but can never quite bring themselves to the only kind of action that the forces of retrogression understand, namely boycotting and picketing.

Let the High Priests of procedure and procrastination demonstrate their organizational abilities to that in the same job acquiring - league with CORE,before

## TRANSIT (Cont'd.)

Negroes with crime when an AFRO-AMERICAN reporter inquired about the minute number of Negroes it employed.

The Executive Committee, believing that the time was ripe, agreed to cooperate with NAG contingent upon the vote of the full chapter membership.

When our membership gave the project the green light, Julius Hobson, who headed CORE's delegation, formed a steering committee with the delegates from NAG and two other organizations who had become interested in the project. Thus came into being the BUS BOYCOTT STEERING COMMITTEE.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE readied nearly half a million questionnaires to ascertain whether community cooperation could be counted upon in action against D.C. Transit. When the returns started coming in, and the answers were overwhelmingly affirmative, D.C.Transit and the COMMITTEE were able to get together. You know the rest.

A wall has been breached which more than a score of organizations have tried unsuccessfully to storm for years.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE(cont'd)

organized committee, outlined a program which is both imaginative and practical. One gets the impression that the group is right on top of the operation, and has the will and the savoir-faire to make it work.

Frank says there are slots for a few additional members on this committee. Perhaps you would like to come in and check this outfit out.

## FREEDOM BUTTONS

There are only a few FREEDOM NOW CORE buttons left. Be sure to send for yours right now (50¢) or get it from the Treasurer at the next meeting.

## PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE (cont'd)

they can cast stones.

Teas and talkathons, endless surveys and pious resolutions, and the exchange of awards on Brotherhood Day, never incremented a depressed family's budget or bought an education for its children.

CORE submits that ACTION is the answer.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The new constitution makes specific provisions concerning who shall sit on the Executive Council. Besides the officers and the permanent committee chairmen, it provides for the election of two additional councilmen by the chapter membership. Accordingly, at the May 22 meeting, William Mahoney and Mrs. Helene Wilson were selected for the seats.

The permanent committee chairmen include Paul Bennett, Projects Study, and Reginald Webb, Community Relations (temporary). Finance is chaired by the Treasurer, and the Executive Committee itself, of course by the Chapter Chairman.

The Council meets regularly on alternate Tuesday nights of the weeks between Chapter meetings. There are frequent called meetings and more frequent poles of Council members' opinions by telephone

Reg. No.

**D. C. VOTER'S REGISTRATION RECORD**

Precinct No. _____

Elections _____

Signature of Voter _____

**KEEP THIS RECORD. DO NOT SURRENDER**

Form EL-1

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**VOTER'S REGISTRATION AFFIDAVIT**

Registration No.

**CRIMINAL PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR FALSE STATEMENTS ON THIS REGISTRATION FORM**

MR. / MRS. / MISS — Last Name | First Name | Middle Name (in full) | Jr., Sr., etc.

HOME ADDRESS — Number | Street | NW, NE, SE, SW

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Precinct No
Street Code No.

I WISH TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN THE FOLLOWING ELECTION OR ELECTIONS:

☐ PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION November 3, 1964

PARTY PRIMARY ELECTION ON MAY 5, 1964 (Check only ONE, if any)

☐ Republican Party ☐ Democratic Party Other Party _____ Name of Other Political Party

I HEREBY SWEAR OR AFFIRM: THAT I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES; THAT I WILL BE AT LEAST 21 YEARS OLD ON OR BEFORE THE DAY OF THE ELECTION OR ELECTIONS IN WHICH I SEEK TO VOTE; THAT I WILL HAVE RESIDED CONTINUOUSLY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE ONE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING ON THE DAY OF THE ELECTION OR ELECTIONS IN WHICH I SEEK TO VOTE; THAT I HAVE NEVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR, IF SO CONVICTED, THAT I HAVE BEEN PARDONED; THAT I AM NOT MENTALLY INCOMPETENT AS ADJUDGED BY A COURT; AND THAT I DO NOT NOW CLAIM VOTING RESIDENCE OR RIGHT TO VOTE IN ANY STATE OR TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

This _____ day of _____, 1964

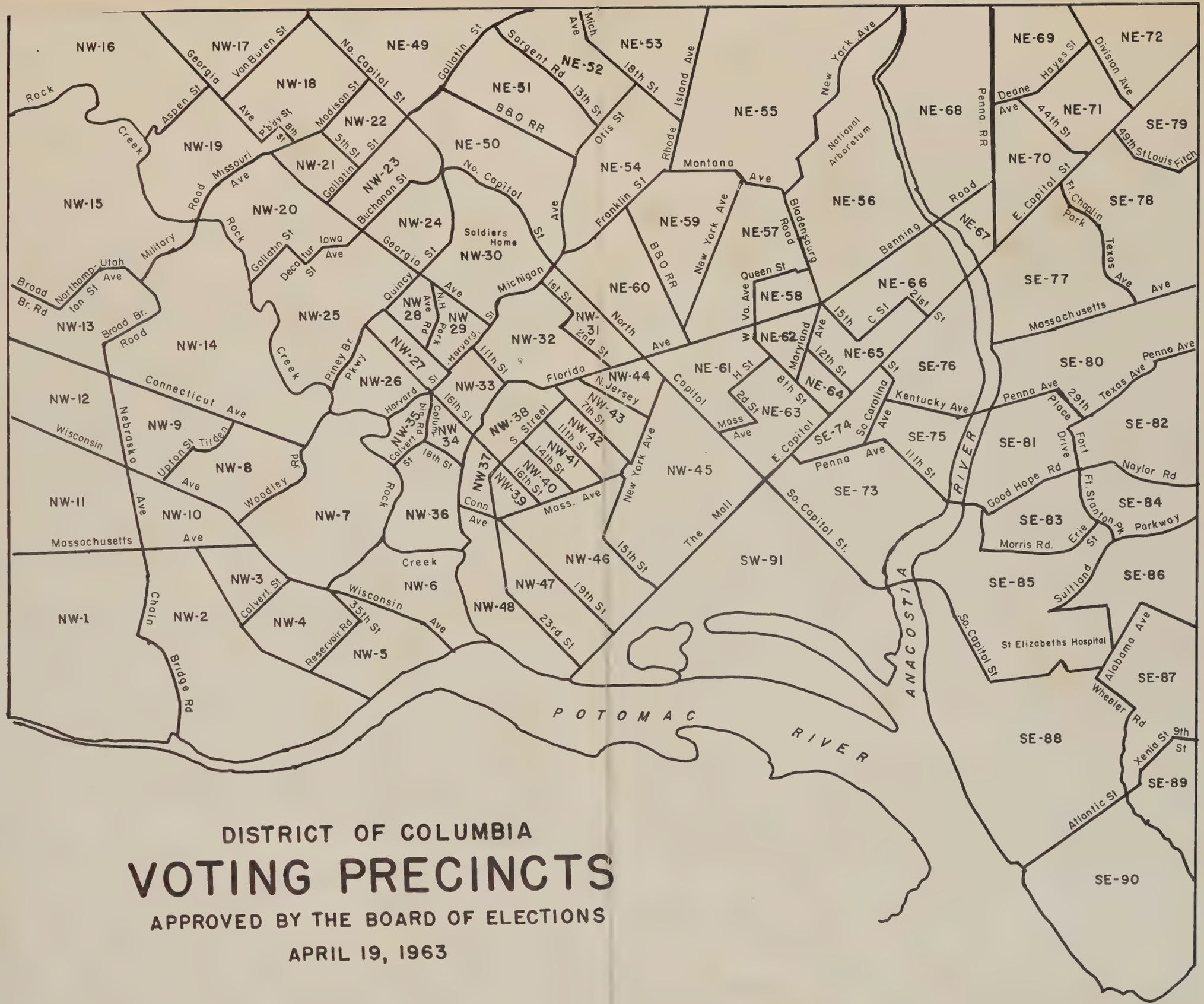
_____
Signature of Registration Officer

_____
Signature or Mark of Registrant

**(YOU CANNOT REGISTER OR VOTE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND AT THE SAME TIME CLAIM THE RIGHT TO VOTE ELSEWHERE)**

IBM 049157

IBM 049157




# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

# VOTING PRECINCTS

## APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

## APRIL 19, 1963

# D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.

GRASS ROOTS

# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

CONFERENCE and AWARDS LUNCHEON

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

*"New Frontiers in Civic Responsibility"*

☆ ☆ ☆

STRENGTHENING CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY BY TAKING
ACTION ON MAJOR COMMUNITY ISSUES
OF THE DAY

☆ ☆

*Saturday, December 1, 1962*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMS 8:45 A.M.

## LOUIS E. LOMAX

*author of The Negro Revolt*

Louis E. Lomax was born in Valbosta, Georgia, on August 16, 1922. He went to high scnool there and to Paine College in Augusta, Georgia, where he was editor of the college newspaper. His career as a professional writer began with the *Afro-American.*

After doing graduate work at American University, he joined the faculty of Georgia State College in Savannah, where he served as assistant professor of philosophy. Subsequently he did additional graduate study at Yale University and became a staff feature writer for the *Chicago American.* His articles have appeared in *Harper's, Life, Pageant, The Nation* and *The New Leader.* In 1959 Mr. Lomax joined Mike Wallace's news staff in New York and became the firsf member of his race to appear on television as a newsman. Now a free-lance writer, he and his wife live in Jamaica, New York.

Mr. Lomax's book *The Reluctant African* received the *Saturday Review* Anisfield-Wolf award in 1960 for a book dealing "most creditably with social and group relafions".

To be alive in such an age--
To live in it,
To give to it!
Breathe the world thought, do the world deed,
Think hugely of thy brother' s need. ....
Give thanks with all thy flaming heart--
Crave but to have in it a part.
Give thanks and clasp thy heritage--
To be alive in such an age!
from TODAY by Angela Morgan

# PROGRAM

Registration, View of Exhibits,
Coffee and Conversation - Cottillian Room ..... 8:45 -9:30 A.M.
General Assembly - James Madison Room ..... 9:30 -10:30 A.M.
Presiding..... Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr.
President - D.C. Federation of Civic Association, Inc.
Introductory Remarks.....Mrs. Anna J. Steen
General Chairman

"New Frontiers in Civic Responsibility".....
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Pastor, New Bethel Baptist Church;
Area Chairman, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Chairman, Social Action, Baptist Ministers Conference

Professor Clarence Clyde Ferguson, General Counsel U.S. Civil Rights Commission

Introductions, Directions, and Remarks

☆ ☆ ☆

## THE STEERING COMMITEE

Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr. Mrs. Alice B. Finalyson Mr. Nelson C. Roots
Atty. William H. Thomas Mrs. Anna J. Steen, *General Chairman*

## AREA CHAIRMEN

Awards ..... Mr. Ernest F. Harper
Exhibits and Displays ..... Mr. Mordecai Harris
Music and Flowers ..... Mr. Joseph Carter
Publicity and Public Relations ..... Mr. Robert Taylor
Registration and Secretarial Services ..... Mrs. Phyllis Goodman
Mrs. Ethel Eldrige
Souvenirs and Kits ..... Mrs. Estella Edds Sims
Tickets..Mrs. Doris T. Keith, Mrs. San Juan Barnes, Mr. Charles R. Norris
Workshop Recorders ..... Mrs. Lydia Norris
Youth Guides..... Mrs. Opal Lewis

SIMULTANEOUS AREA WORKSHOP..... 10:45 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

(The Area Workshop Programs will afford you an opportunity to change groups if you desire by following this schedule:

I Section: 10:45-11:45 A.M.

II Section: 12:00- 1:00 P.M.)

☆ ☆

## *Area Workshops*

I. *Suffrage* "Voting and Home Rule" Cotillion Room

Mr. Charles R. Norris, Chairman Mrs. Mary G. Lassiter, Recorder

**Panelists:**

Mr. Tilford E. Dudley, Director of Speakers Bureau, AFL - CIO

Attorney Carl Shipley, Chairman Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia

Mr. Eugene Davidson, President Central Northwest Civic Association
Dr. Emmitt E. Dorsey, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Government, Howard University

Summary: Attorney Barrington D. Parker

☆ ☆ ☆

II ***City Planning*** "What's Next for Washington?" Dolly Madison Room

Mr. Edward J. MacClane, Chairman

Recorder:
Mr. Melvin Moore,
Chairman, Social Service
Mr. Dutton Ferguson

**Participants:**

Mr. Charles H. Conrad, Deputy Director, National Capital Planning Commission

Mr. Phil A. Doyle, Executvie Director, D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Mr. Matthew Platt, Assistant Chief Engineer, D. C. Highway Department

Mr. John Rannell Special Assistant to Administrator, National Transportation Agency

Miss Flaxie Pinkett, Welfare Advisory Board

# *Area Workshops*

III. *Education* — James Madison Room

"Statistics and Facts of Drop-outs in the District of Columbia Schools"

Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson, Chairman

The Committee
Mr. Stanley Anderson
Mr. Allen M. Avery
Mr. Walter Lewis
Mrs. Virginia Morris, Recorder

**Participants:**

Dr. Carl Hansen, Superintendent of D. C. Public Schools
Mr. Benjamin J. Henley, Assistant Superintendent,Urban Service Corps
Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, Professor of Sociology, Howard University
Mr. Victor Daly, Deputy Director, U. S. Employment Service
Dr. Laurence L. Frost, Director, Guidance Clinic, Juvenile Court

☆ ☆ ☆

IV *Youth* .... "Youth Speaks for Itself-Home Rule and Voting"
...Cameo Room

**Recorders;**

Mrs. Opal A. Lewis, Chairman
Miss Gloria Jenkins President, Bloomingdale Junior Civic Association
Mr. Zachery Carter President Civic Betterment Junior Civic Association

**Consultants:**

Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, Public Welfare Department, Mrs. Pauline D. Virgil Past Third Vice President and Youth Chairman, D. C. Federation, Mrs. Margaret G. Labat Assistant Principal, Paul Junior High School

**Participants:**

Dr. Robert E. Martin Associate Professor of Government and Director of Citizenship Project, Howard University, Mr. Robert H. Brown, Jr., Director Vocational Guidance Washington Urban League

☆ ☆

BUSINESSES

Ace Delicatessen
Lissey's
S&R Super Market
Dari Delite
Musso Service Station

# *Awards Luncheon Program*

The Grand Ballroom

Presiding ..... Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr.
President, D. C. Federation of C ivic Associations, Inc.

Music Furnished by:
Local No. 710, American Federation of Musicians
Mr. Louis H. Aikens, President

National Anthem

Invocation ..... Rev. Andrew J. Allen
Chaplain

Greetings ..... The Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
Chairman, D. C. Board of Commissioners

Workshop Summary and Recommendations ..... Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson
Chairman, Education Committee

## The Luncheon

Introductions and Remarks by the President

Musical Selection

Introduction of Guest Speaker .....Atty. William H. Thomas
First Vice President

ADDRESS..... Mr. Louis E. Lomax
Sociologist, Writer, and Author

Musical Selection

## The Awards Ceremony

The Thompson's Honor Dairy Award to ..... Miss Gloria Jenkins
President, Bloomingdale Junior Civics Association

by....Mr. J. Weaver
Manager, Retail Division

Supreme Life Insurance Co. of America Trophy to.... Mt. Olivert Heights
Junior Civic Association
Mr. Otis Freeman, Jr., President
by Mr. Edmuud A. Tucker
Manager, East Washington District Office

NAACP Trophy to ..... Mr. Allen M. Avery
Northeast Boundary Civic Association
by Dr. E. Franklin Jackson
President, D. C. Branch, NAACP

The Evening Star Silver Revere Bowl ...North Michigan Park Civic Ass'n
by_____Mr. John A. Kauffmann, Business Manager

The Past Presidents Awards to: .....Dr. Edward F. Harris - 1940-1945
Dr. Phillip T. Johnson - 1958-1961
by .. The Hon. John B. Duncan

# *Awards Luncheon Program*

Presentation to The Honorable John B. Duncan by .. Mr. Nelson C. Roots
D.C. Board of Commissioners — Second Vice President

Presentations by The President:

The People's Drug Store Company Award to ..... Mrs. Anna J. Steen
Bloomingdale Civic Association

The Capitol Spotlight Newspaper Award to ..... Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter of CORE and SoutheasternRegional Director

D.C. Federation Citation to ..... Mr. Louis E. Lomax

Musical Selection

Greetings from The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES....
by....Mr. Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for Nation Capital Affairs

The George R. Richardson Memorial Award.. The Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States

Musical Selection

THE GRASS ROOTS HONOREES....Presented by Mrs. Anna J. Steen,
General Chairman

Announcements

Benediction ..... The Chaplain

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

## STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing ..... Mrs. Estella Edds Sims
City Planning ..... Mr. Edward J. MacClane
Civil Service ..... Mr. Eugene Davidson
Civil Protection ..... Mr. Samuel W. Howard
Program ..... Mrs. Anna J. Steen
Education ..... Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson
Housing ..... Mr. Bryant G. Harris
Legislation ..... Atty. Clinton W. Howard
Membership ..... Lt. Col. Robert L. Pollard
Public Health ..... Dr. Reginald G. James
Publicity and Public Relations ..... Mr. Robert Taylor
Recreation ..... Mr. Edmund Plant
Social Service ..... Mr. Melvin Moore
Suffrage ..... Mr. Charles R. Norris


## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### GARDEN CLUBS & PRESIDENTS

Bradbury Heights — Mrs. Connie Perkins
East Hills (Civic Betterment) — Mrs. Zelma Hudson
Eastland Gardens — Mrs. Rebecca Cole
Fort Dupont — Mrs. Hazel Hull
Woodridge — Mrs. Christine McCrary

### FLORISTS

Chaconas, Inc. — "Flowers by Powell"
Evelyn Chisley . Washington Flower & Garden Guild

# *Grass Roots Honorees*

| ASSOCIATIONS | NAMES AND CITATIONS |
|---|---|
| Benning Ridge. | Mr. Bert S. Hall, Jr. |
| "Faithful sevice in developing and promoting civic programs." | |
| Bloomingdale | Mrs. Pearl M. Haywood |
| "Outstanding block work and excellence in membership campaigning." | |
| Brookland | Mrs. Vera J. Pryor |
| "Fruitful efforts in the interest of the community especially with regard to the Northeast Freeway." | |
| Capital View | Mrs. Florence Holman |
| "Continous Leadership and unselfish interest in the community youth program." | |
| Central Northeast | Mrs. Bessie Shirley |
| "For valuable planning of the membership campaign," | |
| Central Northwest | Mr. William Chapman |
| "For guidance and leadership in developing youth in the community toward good citizenship." | |
| Civic Betterment | Mr. Dock Johnson |
| "Ability to motivate interest in civic responsibility." | |
| Deanwood | Mrs. Clara Bryant Mitchell |
| "Out standing and devoted service to the community, especially in program organization." | |
| East Central | Mr. William T. Thomas |
| "Diligent community service in civil defense." | |
| Eastland Gardens | Mr. Kenneth M. Brown |
| "Exceptional contribution to the molding of character and citizenship in youth." | |
| Edgewood | Mrs. Ernestine V. Fleming |
| "Many years of dedicated service to make the community a better place in which to live." | |
| Fort Dupont | Mrs. Christina Bennett |
| "Humanitarian service in national and community welfare agencies." | |
| Fort Stanton | Mr. Thorald A. Johns |
| "Many years of dedicated and conscientious service to the community." | |
| Ivy City-Trinidad | Mr. John Coffin |
| "Outstanding service as public relation chairman and an illustrious editor of community news." | |

# *Grass Roots Honorees*

| ASSOCIATIONS | NAMES AND CITATIONS |
|---|---|
| Kingman Park | Mrs. Bessie L. Young |
| "Promoting close fellowship and motivating civic consciousness for a quarter of a century." | |
| Midway | Mr. William Shepherd |
| "A faithful, ardent worker over the years, always supporting the adtivities." | |
| Mt. Olives Heights | Mrs. Korea Strowder |
| "Recognition of outstanding contribution as Founder and President of the Ruth K. Webb PTA and ardent work with Campfire Girls." | |
| Northeast Boundary | Mrs. Harriett Johnson |
| "Outstanding service to the community and public relations." | |
| North Michigan Park | Mrs. Ina Lindsey Campbell |
| "For service, dependability, loyalty, devotion and cooperation above the call of duty." | |
| Northweat Boundary | Mrs. Bessie Felton |
| "Always ready to render a helping hand to others." | |
| Pleasant Plains | Mr. Thomas H. Lloyd |
| "Expressed interest and meaningful contribution on behalf of the youth of the area." | |
| Public Interest | Rev. Forrest C. Stith |
| "For the most outstanding contributions toward the community development." | |
| River Terrace | Mr. Melvin J. Watts |
| "Outstanding service in promoting the program of the community." | |
| Rock Creek | Mrs. Elenora L. Jackson |
| "Sustained support and superior services through the years." | |
| Woodridge | Mr. Samuel W. Howard |
| "Recognition of unique work with the Handbook and outstanding contributions to the Urban League, recreation and other special projects." | |
| Oldest Inhabitants | Mr. Thomas V. Richardson |
| "Outstanding contributions in program promotion." | |
| Robert T. Freeman Dental Society | Dr. Matthew Mitchell |
| "Continuous interest and active participation in many civic endeavors." | |
| "Grass Roots Junior" - Civic Betterment - | Sharon Taylor |

## D. C. FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS, INC.

### Member Associations

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| Benning Ridge | Mr. Bert Hall |
| Bloomingdale | Mr. Leroy J. H. Brown |
| Brightwood | Mr. Darnley M. Howard |
| Brookland | Mr. George W. Dorsey |
| Capitol View | Mr. John C. Lormans |
| Carver | Rev. John E. Morris |
| Central Northeast | Mr. S. Franklin Posey |
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| Garfield-Douglas Heights | Mr. Fred McManus |
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# President's Message

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Rapid changes in every facet of our lives, and new concepts in the area of intergroup relations damand that we find new approaches to the solution of our problems. It is also necessary that we have closer communication with other community organizations and develop a unanimity of purpose.

Information gleaned as a result of the workshop sessions will be developed in the Federation's program and it is hoped that each local association will further develop it in each civic area in order to involve and inform as many people as possible.

Through the efforts of our families, our children, and our friends we can successfully make the District of Columbia the community we all desire it to be.

*Henry L. Dixon, Jr.*

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First Vice President ..... Atty. William H. Thomas
Second Vice President ..... Mr. Nelson C. Roots
Third Vice President ..... Mrs. Ethel L. Strong
Corresponding Secretary ..... Mr. Alvin E. Goins
Asst. Corres. Secretary ..... Mr. Bert Hall
Recording Secretary ..... Mrs. Phyllis Goodman
Asst. Recording Secretary ..... Mrs. Ethel T. Eldridge
Financial Secretary ..... Mrs. Doris T. Keith
Treasurer ..... Mr. William J. Brooks
Parliamentarian ..... Mr. Woolsey W. Hall
Chaplain ..... Rev. Andrew J. Allen
Archivist ..... Mr. Leon A. Thompson

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Attorney John B. Duncan
Mr. Woolsey W. Hall
Mr. Ernest F. Harper
Dr. Edward F. Harris
Dr. Phillip T. Johnson
Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr.
Attorney Barrington D. Parker
Colonel Howard D. Queen
Mr. Leon A. Thompson



There are two kinds of people on earth today,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

..... the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will fine the world's masses
Are ever divided in just these two classes.

And, strangely enough, you will fine, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear
Your portion of worry and labor and care?

from LIFTERS AND LEANERS
by Ella Wheeler Wilcox




AS CORE GROUPS IN THE SOUTH concentrate on schools, voting and public accommodations, those further north focus on employment and housing. Indeed, the employment methods developed by St. Louis CORE are adaptable to any community with a large Negro population—South as well as North. In these two areas, nonviolent action can prove as effective as in restaurants, theaters, and amusement parks, with which this technique is generally associated.

In employment, particularly, successful CORE actions have taken place in a number of communities. Individual companies have been persuaded to change to a fair employment policy under which employes are hired regardless of color in skilled as well as unskilled capacities. How CORE technique works in employment is most clearly illustrated with a play-by-play account of a St. Louis project compiled by three of its participants: Charles and Marian Oldham and Vera Williams.

## THE "TAYSTEE" PROJECT

In the fall of 1958 after a joint CORE-NAACP motorcade and an impending mass picket demonstration got department stores to start hiring Negro sales clerks, St. Louis CORE was ready for a new employment project. Inevitably, many different fields were suggested: trade schools, oil companies, bakeries. Following a thorough study by the group, the baking field was chosen because bread is a product bought by every Negro family in the city and hence one whose producers should be sensitive to the problem of employing Negroes. However, the prevailing policy of St. Louis bakeries was to employ Negroes in maintenance work only, giving them the lofty title of "sanitation engineer." A CORE survey revealed that no Negroes were employed in the production department of any bakery, that only one firm had Negroes on its office staff, but that several companies had Negro driver-salesmen.

After choosing the category of bakeries it was decided to concentrate on a particular company. Taystee Bread was selected because at least 20% of its product is sold to Negroes, because its plant and office are located in the center of the Negro ghetto and because it was one of the firms which employed Negroes only as maintenance workers.

Following a fruitless conference with the manager in which he denied any discrimination, CORE decided to inform the public of Taystee's refusal to hire




Negroes in either production or sales.

Retail store owners in the neighborhood of the plant were asked to sign cards saying: *"I believe the Taystee Bread Co. Should Employ Negroes in All Capacities."* The CORE group began mailing the signed cards to the company at the rate of five a day. Unable to contact the manager by the end of a week, CORE spread the card-signing over a wider area and started sending them to Taystee at the rate of ten a day. Subsequently the number was increased to fifteen a day and then to twenty.

By this time the manager made himself available to CORE and promised to consider hiring Negro production workers if

any should apply. With his permission, CORE sent a press release to the Negro weeklies. The Urban League was contacted. A special newsletter was sent to all Negro churches. To make sure of at least some Negro applicants, CORE members themselves applied for jobs at Taystee only to be met with stalling tactics.

When CORE next succeeded in contacting the manager, he admitted that many Negroes had applied but stated he had not had time to examine the applications. He pleaded for another month. At the end of that time he asked for an additional delay of a few months.

## ORGANIZED BOYCOTT

With no progress at the end of the second delay, CORE resolved to ask retail store owners to put signs in their windows saying: *"We Don't Sell Taystee Bread Due to Discriminatory Employment Policy."* It was decided to start with a small area and if results were not forthcoming, to spread out over the city. Of 90 stores visited, two-thirds agreed to stop selling Taystee Bread and to put the signs in their windows. The job was made more difficult by a Taystee public relations man who followed CORE deputations into the stores and denied that the company discriminated. Some stores then resumed selling Taystee Bread until visited again by CORE members who informed them about the truth of the situation.




At this point the manager appealed to the Negro alderman from the ward where the plant is located. This alderman agreed to discuss the matter at the company office, but with the proviso that CORE representatives be present.

The outcome of this conference was an agreement by management to upgrade two Negro maintenance men to production and to hire a Negro driver-salesman immediately with others to follow. CORE in turn removed its window-signs and suggested that the stores resume sale of Taystee Bread. In contacting the company for an initial progress report, CORE learned that Taystee had put into effect the terms of its agreement. An understanding was reached by which CORE contacts Taystee every six months for a new progress report. Simultaneously with the Taystee campaign, CORE was negotiating with five other large bakeries—and a furniture store.

## FAIR HOUSING

In the field of housing CORE groups have used a variety of techniques to establish the right of everyone to the best home that he can afford.

In testing a hotel or motel, a white CORE member can secure a room or cabin within a few moments after a Negro is refused, to conclusively establish discrimination. Los Angeles CORE has tested over 100 hotels and motels and succeeded in ending discrimination at dozens.

Similarly white CORE members may apply for an apartment or a house within minutes of the refusal to rent or sell to a Negro. This can help to disprove landlord contentions that there are no vacancies or that apparent vacancies have already been rented or sold though they have not yet been occupied.

When the first Negro family moves into a previously all white neighborhood, it

may be threatened. CORE action can help stop such threats from being carried out. Los Angeles CORE has a "minute-man" committee, prepared to stand non-violent guard duty at threatened homes and to find neighborhood families who will welcome the new family and stand-by through the crisis. In several cases CORE has been able to prevent violence and to give the Negro family the moral support needed to face an otherwise hostile community. In 1958 a Negro teacher, his wife and two children bought a home in a formerly white area. Violence was threatened and CORE members including Don Pinkerton, Rev. Howard Carey and Newton Caspar established an all-night vigil. Their presence helped to prevent violence.

Both in Boston and New York, CORE groups were active in campaigns which brought about passage of fair-housing legislation (A Massachusetts state law was enacted in 1959 and a New York city law in 1957). In New York, CORE spark-plugged a mass demonstration of some 300 persons at City Hall when the then-pending legislation became stalled through a high-pressure campaign of big real estate interests. The law was passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor on the last possible day.

## MAKING LAWS WORK

But following its enactment—and subsequent passage of the Massachusetts law—the job of translating the legislation into reality remained to be done. CORE groups in Boston and New York undertook this task by distributing thousands of leaflets emphasizing that under the law, people can move into any section of the city they may choose. The leaflets offer free assistance to apartment and house hunters.

In Boston the leaflets were distributed through church groups, community centers, college housing bureaus, student organizations, barber shops and selected mailings. By contacting ministers, meetings were arranged at several churches with representatives of neighborhood housing groups invited to attend. Boston CORE has made a point of maintaining contact with institutions which have housing offices such as colleges, nursing homes and the Veterans Administration.

In New York the leaflet distributions were door-to-door in apartment buildings located in Harlem and other areas where Negroes have been ghettoed. The effectiveness of the New York leaflet in reaching people was cited at a national meeting of inter-group relations officials in Pittsburgh in 1958.

While both the Boston and New York campaigns happened to be centered around fair housing laws, such legislation is certainly not a pre-requisite to non-violent action on housing.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
*38 Park Row, New York 38, New York*

D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.

GRASS ROOTS

# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

CONFERENCE and AWARDS LUNCHEON

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

*"New Frontiers in Civic Responsibility"*

☆ ☆ ☆

STRENGTHENING CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY BY TAKING ACTION ON MAJOR COMMUNITY ISSUES OF THE DAY

☆ ☆

*Saturday, December 1, 1962*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMS 8:45 A.M.

## LOUISE E. LOMAX

*author of The Negro Revolt*

Louis E. Lomax was born in Valbosta, Georgia, on August 16, 1922. He went to high scnool there and to Paine College in Augusta, Georgia, where he was editor of the college newspaper. His career as a professional writer began with the *Afro-American.*

After doing graduate work at American University, he joined the faculty of Georgia State College in Savannah, where he served as assistant professor of philosophy. Subsequently he did additional graduate study at Yale University and became a staff feature writer for the *Chicago American.* His articles have appeared in *Harper's, Life, Pageant, The Nation* and *The New Leader.* In 1959 Mr. Lomax joined Mike Wallace's news staff in New York and became the firsf member of his race to appear on television as a newsman. Now a free-lance writer, he and his wife live in Jamaica, New York.

Mr. Lomax's book *The Reluctant African* received the *Saturday Review* Anisfield-Wolf award in 1960 for a book dealing "most creditably with social and group relafions".

To be alive in such an age–
To live in it,
To give to it!
Breathe the world thought, do the world deed,
Think hugely of thy brother' s need. ....
Give thanks with all thy flaming heart--
Crave but to have in it a part.
Give thanks and clasp thy heritage--
To be alive in such an age!
from TODAY by Angela Morgan

# PROGRAM

Registration, View of Exhibits,
Coffee and Conversation - Cottillian Room ..... 8:45 -9:30 A.M.
General Assembly - James Madison Room ..... 9:30 -10:30 A.M.
Presiding ..... Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr.
President - D.C. Federation of Civic Association, Inc.
Introductory Remarks ..... Mrs. Anna J. Steen
General Chairman

"New Frontiers in Civic Responsibility".....
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Pastor, New Bethel Baptist Church;
Area Chairman, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Chairman, Social Action, Baptist Ministers Conference

Professor Clarence Clyde Ferguson, General Counsel U.S. Civil Rights Commission

Introductions, Directions, and Remarks

☆ ☆ ☆

## THE STEERING COMMITEE

Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr. Mrs. Alice B. Finalyson Mr. Nelson C. Roots
Atty. William H. Thomas Mrs. Anna J. Steen, *General Chairman*

## AREA CHAIRMEN

Awards ..... Mr. Ernest F. Harper
Exhibits and Displays ..... Mr. Mordecai Harris
Music and Flowers ..... Mr. Joseph Carter
Publicity and Public Relations ..... Mr. Robert Taylor
Registration and Secretarial Services ..... Mrs. Phyllis Goodman
Mrs. Ethel Eldrige
Souvenirs and Kits ..... Mrs. Estella Edds Sims
Tickets..Mrs. Doris T. Keith, Mrs. San Juan Barnes, Mr. Charles R. Norris
Workshop Recorders ..... Mrs. Lydia Norris
Youth Guides..... Mrs. Opal Lewis

SIMULTANEOUS AREA WORKSHOP..... 10:45 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

(The Area Workshop Programs will afford you an opportunity to change groups if you desire by following this schedule:

I Section: 10:45-11:45 A.M.

II Section: 12:00- 1:00 P.M.)

☆ ☆

## *Area Workshops*

I. *Suffrage* "Voting and Home Rule" Cotillion Room

Mr. Charles R. Norris, Chairman Mrs. Mary G. Lassiter, Recorder

**Panelists:**

Mr. Tilford E. Dudley, Director of Speakers Bureau, AFL - CIO

Attorney Carl Shipley, Chairman Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia

Mr. Eugene Davidson, President Central Northwest Civic Association
Dr. Emmitt E. Dorsey, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Government, Howard University

Summary: Attorney Barrington D. Parker

☆ ☆ ☆

II ***City Planning*** "What's Next for Washington?" Dolly Madison Room

Mr. Edward J. MacClane, Chairman

Recorder:
Mr. Melvin Moore,
Chairman, Social Service
Mr. Dutton Ferguson

**Participants:**

Mr. Charles H. Conrad, Deputy Director, National Capital Planning Commission

Mr. Phil A. Doyle, Executvie Director, D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Mr. Matthew Platt, Assistant Chief Engineer, D. C. Highway Department

Mr. John Rannell Special Assistant to Administrator, National Transportation Agency

Miss Flaxie Pinkett, Welfare Advisory Board

## *Area Workshops*

III. *Education* — James Madison Room

"Statistics and Facts of Drop-outs in the District of Columbia Schools"

Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson, Chairman

The Committee
Mr. Stanley Anderson
Mr. Allen M. Avery
Mr. Walter Lewis
Mrs. Virginia Morris, Recorder

**Participants:**

Dr. Carl Hansen, Superintendent of D. C. Public Schools
Mr. Benjamin J. Henley, Assistant Superintendent,Urban Service Corps
Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, Professor of Sociology, Howard University
Mr. Victor Daly, Deputy Director, U. S. Employment Service
Dr. Laurence L. Frost, Director, Guidance Clinic, Juvenile Court

☆ ☆ ☆

IV *Youth* .... "Youth Speaks for Itself-Home Rule and Voting"
...Cameo Room

**Recorders;**

Mrs. Opal A. Lewis, Chairman
Miss Gloria Jenkins President, Bloomingdale Junior Civic Association
Mr. Zachery Carter President Civic Betterment Junior Civic Association

**Consultants:**

Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, Public Welfare Department, Mrs. Pauline D. Virgil Past Third Vice President and Youth Chairman, D. C. Federation, Mrs. Margaret G. Labat Assistant Principal, Paul Junior High School

**Participants:**

Dr. Robert E. Martin Associate Professor of Government and Director of Citizenship Project, Howard University, Mr. Robert H. Brown, Jr., Director Vocational Guidance Washington Urban League

☆ ☆

BUSINESSES

Ace Delicatessen
Lissey's
S&R Super Market
Dari Delite
Musso Service Station

# *Awards Luncheon Program*

The Grand Ballroom

Presiding ..... Mr. Henry L. Dixon, Jr.
President, D. C. Federation of C ivic Associations, Inc.

Music Furnished by:
Local No. 710, American Federation of Musicians
Mr. Louis H. Aikens, President

National Anthem

Invocation ..... Rev. Andrew J. Allen
Chaplain

Greetings ..... The Honorable Walter N. Tobriner
Chairman, D. C. Board of Commissioners

Workshop Summary and Recommendations ..... Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson
Chairman, Education Committee

## The Luncheon

Introductions and Remarks by the President

Musical Selection

Introduction of Guest Speaker ..... Atty. William H. Thomas
First Vice President

ADDRESS ..... Mr. Louis E. Lomax
Sociologist, Writer, and Author

Musical Selection

## The Awards Ceremony

The Thompson's Honor Dairy Award to ..... Miss Gloria Jenkins
President, Bloomingdale Junior Civics Association

by....Mr. J. Weaver
Manager, Retail Divisicn

Supreme Life Insurance Co. of America Trophy to.... Mt. Olivert Heights
Junior Civic Association
Mr. Otis Freeman, Jr., President
by Mr. Edmuud A. Tucker
Manager, East Washington District Office

NAACP Trophy to ..... Mr. Allen M. Avery
Northeast Boundary Civic Association
by Dr. E. Franklin Jackson
President, D. C. Branch, NAACP

The Evening Star Silver Revere Bowl ...North Michigan Park Civic Ass'n
by_____Mr. John A. Kauffmann, Business Manager

The Past Presidents Awards to: .....Dr. Edward F. Harris - 1940-1945
Dr. Phillip T. Johnson - 1958-1961
by .. The Hon. John B. Duncan

## *Awards Luncheon Program*

Presentation to The Honorable John B. Duncan by .. Mr. Nelson C. Roots
D.C. Board of Commissioners — Second Vice President

Presentations by The President:

The People's Drug Store Company Award to ..... Mrs. Anna J. Steen
Bloomingdale Civic Association

The Capitol Spotlight Newspaper Award to ..... Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Washington Chapter of CORE and SoutheasternRegional Director

D.C. Federation Citation to ..... Mr. Louis E. Lomax

Musical Selection

Greetings from The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES....
by....Mr. Charles A. Horsky
Advisor for Nation Capital Affairs

The George R. Richardson Memorial Award.. The Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States

Musical Selection

THE GRASS ROOTS HONOREES....Presented by Mrs. Anna J. Steen,
General Chairman

Announcements

Benediction ..... The Chaplain

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

### STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing ..... Mrs. Estella Edds Sims
City Planning ..... Mr. Edward J. MacClane
Civil Service ..... Mr. Eugene Davidson
Civil Protection ..... Mr. Samuel W. Howard
Program ..... Mrs. Anna J. Steen
Education ..... Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson
Housing ..... Mr. Bryant G. Harris
Legislation ..... Atty. Clinton W. Howard
Membership ..... Lt. Col. Robert L. Pollard
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*Henry L. Dixon, Jr.*

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Dr. Edward F. Harris
Dr. Phillip T. Johnson
Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr.
Attorney Barrington D. Parker
Colonel Howard D. Queen
Mr. Leon A. Thompson



There are two kinds of people on earth today,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

..... the two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will fine the world's masses
Are ever divided in just these two classes.

And, strangely enough, you will fine, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear
Your portion of worry and labor and care?

from LIFTERS AND LEANERS
by Ella Wheeler Wilcox

FACT SHEET FOR WORKERS

THE WASHINGTON POST
E2 *Sunday, Jan. 26, 1964*

ANSWERS FOR D.C.'s BABES IN VOTING LAND

# *Here's How To Prepare For Election*

***By Paul A. Schuette***
Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON is a city of professional politics. But when it comes to elections and voting here, Washington is an amateur.

This year local residents will be able to vote for the first time in a presidential election since 1800. The city's potential voters have questions galore about the election, particularly those residents who are covered by the Hatch Act as Federal or District employes.

Some of those questions are answered below on the basis of information provided by the District Elections Board and the Civil Service Commission. Voters who want additional information may call the Elections Board at DI 7-5548.

(continued inside)

WE AGREE with Paul A. Schuette's statement, "Washington is a city of professional politics." WE DISAGREE when he further states, "But when it comes to elections and voting here, Washington is an amateur.", if he meant amateur in politics.

Sure Washingtonians are amateurs in federal elections, but they are experts in politics. They have demonstrated their political acumen by their maneuvering to be appointed to federal committees and commissions, securing better positions, stepping up higher on the status level and last but not least, securing positions of importance in church, fraternal and social organizations. SURE THEY ARE AMATEURS IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS - BUT NOT PURE POLITICS.

When Washingtonians apply their political know how to federal elections, you will agree to why WE DISAGREE with Mr. Schuette.

Washington Branch NAACP
1417 "U" Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.
Phone AD 2-2320

**Q. When are the District elections?**

A. The presidential election will be Nov. 3. Only the names of candidates for President and Vice President will appear on the ballot. The party primary elections will be May 5. Voters of each party will elect officers and convention delegates and vote on certain questions put on the ballot by the party organizations.

**Q. Who is eligible to vote?**

A. You may vote if you meet all of the following requirements:

- You must be a citizen of the United States.
- You must have lived in the District of Columbia for one year prior to the day of the election in which you seek to vote.
- You must not claim voting residence in any state or territory; you cannot vote in the District and at the same time claim the right to vote elsewhere.
- You must be at least 21 years old on the day of the election in which you will vote.
- You must have registered in 1964.

Persons who have been convicted of a felony in the United States are not eligible to vote unless pardoned. Persons found mentally incompetent by a court also are ineligible.

**Q. Must one have special documents to register?**

A. No. An applicant is required to swear or affirm that he meets the requirements listed above and supply his name and address. Anyone who cannot write may make his mark.

**Q. Why must I register?**

A. You must register to show that you are eligible to vote, and so officials at your polling place will be able to identify you on election day.

**Q. When and where do I register?**

A. The central registration office in Room 8 of the District Building, 14th and E sts. nw., is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Registration also will be conducted in each of the City's 91 precincts on five weekends preceding the primary, starting next Friday and Saturday. The other dates for neighborhood registration are Feb. 28-29, March 6-7, March 13-14 and March 20-21.

The hours for neighborhood registration will be from 1 to 9 p.m. on Friday and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

**Q. Must I register in the precinct in which I live?**

A. Voters may register only in their home precincts or at the central registration office.

To locate your neighborhood registration branch, find your precinct number on the adjoining map and refer to the key for the address.

The locations used for registration generally will serve as polling places on election day as well.

**Q. If I registered for the primary election held in 1960, must I register again?**

A. Yes. No registration before 1964 is valid.

Here are the addresses of registration places.

NW-1, Palisades Recreation Center, Dana and Sherrier pl. nw.
NW-2, Hardy Recreation Center, 45th and O sts. nw.
NW-3, St. Alban's Church, Wisconsin and Massachusetts aves. nw.
NW-4, Western High School, 35th and R sts. nw.
NW-5, Gordon Junior High School, 35th and T sts. nw.
NW-6, Keith Hall in Christ Church, 31st and O sts. nw.
NW-7, Oyster School, 29th and Calvert sts. nw.
NW-8, Eaton School Auditorium, 34th and Lowell sts. nw.
NW-9, Murch School Auditorium, 36th and Ellicott sts. nw.
NW-10, National Cathedral School for Girls, Wisconsin ave. and Woodley rd. nw.
NW-11, Janney School, Wisconsin ave. and Albemarle st. nw.
NW-12, Wilson Senior High School, Chesapeake st. between Fort dr. and Nebraska ave. nw.
NW-13, Chevy Chase Community Center, Connecticut ave. and Northampton st. nw.
NW-14, Cleveland Park Library, Connecticut ave. and Macomb st. nw.
NW-15, Lafayette School, Broad Branch rd. and Northampton st. nw.
NW-16, Shepherd School, 14th st. and Kalmia rd. nw.
NW-17, Takoma School, Piney Branch rd. and Dahlia st. nw.
NW-18, Coolidge High School, 5th and Tuckerman sts. nw.
NW-19, Paul Junior High School, 8th and Oglethorpe sts. nw.
NW-20, Brightwood School, 13th and Nicholson sts. nw.
NW-21, Truesdell School, 8th and Ingraham sts. nw.
NW-22, Rudolph School, 2d and Hamilton sts. nw.
NW-23, Barnard School, Decatur st. between 4th and 5th sts. nw.
NW-24, Petworth School, 8th and Shepherd sts. nw.
NW-25, Roosevelt High School, 13th and Shepherd sts. nw.
NW-26, Bancroft School, 18th and Newton sts. nw.
NW-27, Bell Vocational School, Hiatt pl. between Irving st. and Park rd. nw.
NW-28, Raymond School, 10th st. and Spring rd. nw.
NW-29, Monroe School, Columbia rd. between Georgia and Sherman aves. nw.
NW-30, Park View School, Warder and Newton sts. nw.
NW-31, Katie C. Lewis School, 300 Bryant st. nw.
NW-32, Banneker Recreation Center, Euclid st. between Georgia and Sheridan aves. nw.
NW-33, Cardozo Senior High School, 13th and Clifton sts. nw.
NW-34, Morgan School, V st. between Champlain and 18th sts. nw.
NW-35, H. D. Cooke School, 17th and Euclid sts. nw.
NW-36, Adams School, 19th and California sts. nw.
NW-37, Roosevelt Hotel, 2101 16th st. nw.
NW-38, Garnett Patterson Junior High School, 10th and U sts. nw.
NW-39, Foundry Methodist Church, 16th and P sts. nw.
NW-40, Jewish Community Center, Q st. entrance, 16 and Q sts. nw.
NW-41, Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R st. nw.
NW-42, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, 9th st. and Rhode Island ave. nw.
NW-43, Bundy School, 420 O st. nw.
NW-44, Dunbar High School, 1st and N sts. nw.
NW-45, Terrell Junior High School, 1st and Pierce sts. nw.

NW-46, St. John's on Lafayette Square parish house.
NW-47, Concordia United Church of Christ, 1920 G st. nw.
NW-48, Francis Junior High School, 24th and N sts. nw.

NE-49, Jessie LaSalle School, Riggs rd. and Madison st. ne.
NE-50, Archbishop Carroll High School, 4300 Harewood rd. ne.
NE-51, Backus Junior High School, South Dakota ave. and Hamilton st. ne.
NE-52, Bunker Hill School, 14th st. and Michigan ave. ne.
NE-53, Taft Junior High School, 18th and Jerry sts. ne.
NE-54, Slowe School, 14th and Jackson sts. ne.
NE-55, Langdon School, 20th and Franklin sts. ne.
NE-56, Browne Junior High School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne.
NE-57, Ruth K. Webb School, Mt. Olivet rd. and Holbrook st. ne.
NE-58, Wheatley School, Montello ave. and Neal st. ne.
NE-59, Noyes School, 10th and Franklin sts. ne.
NE-60, McKinley High School, 2d and T sts. ne.
NE-61, J. O. Wilson School, 7th and K sts. ne.
NE-62, Goding School, 10th and F sts. ne.
NE-63, Stuart Junior High School, 4th and E sts. ne.
NE-64, Lovejoy School, 12th and D sts. ne.
NE-65, Eliot Junior High School, 18th st. and Constitution ave. ne.
NE-66, Spingarn Senior High School, 24th st. and Benning rd. ne.
NE-67, River Terrace School, 34th and Dix sts. ne.
NE-68, Kenilworth School, 44th st. between Nash and Old sts. ne.
NE-69, C. H. Houston School, 50th pl. and Lee st. ne.
NE-70, Woodson Junior High School, Minnesota ave. and Foote st. ne.
NE-71, Miller Junior High School, 49th and Brooks sts. ne.
NE-72, Evans Junior High School, 5600 E. Capitol st. ne.

SE-73, Tyler School, 10th and G sts. se.
SE-74, Bryan School, Independence ave. between 13th and 14th sts. se.
SE-75, Catherine Watkins School, 12th and E sts. se.
SE-76, Payne Elementary School, 15th and C sts. se.
SE-77, Sousa Junior High School, 37th st. and Ely pl. se.
SE-78, Davis School, 44th pl. and H st. se.
SE-79, Nalle School, 50th and C sts. se.
SE-80, St. Francis Xavier School, 2700 O st. se.
SE-81, Anacostia Senior High School, 16th and R sts. se.
SE-82, Beers School, Alabama ave. and 36th pl. se.
SE-83, Ketcham School, 15th and U sts. se.
SE-84, Garfield School, Alabama ave. and 25th st. se.
SE-85, Douglas Junior High School, Pomeroy and Stanton rds. se.
SE-86, Turner School, Stanton rd. and Alabama ave. se.
SE-87, Draper School, Wahler pl. between Wheeler rd. and 9th st. se.
SE-88, Ballou Senior High School, 3401 4th st. se.
SE-89, Hendley School, 6th and Chesapeake sts. se.
SE-90, Patterson School, S. Capitol st. between Danbury and Elmira sts. se.

SW-91, Bowen School, Delaware ave. and M st. sw.

**Q. Must I declare my party affiliation when registering?**

A. You must declare your party affiliation to be eligible to vote in the May primary. If you wish to vote only in the November presidential election, you need not list your party. The choice is the voter's.

**Q. What if I move to another precinct within the District after registering?**

A. You may vote in your former precinct or, if registration is still open, you may contact the Elections Board to have your address changed.

**Q. Who is covered by the Hatch Act?**

A. Except for a few specific exemptions, the Act covers all Federal and District workers, including part-time and temporary employes.

**Q. What are the rights and responsibilities of these employes?**

A. They have the right to vote and to express their political opinions, but are forbidden to take an active part in partisan political campaigns. The Civil Service Commission has emphasized that this restriction does not relieve employes of their obligation as citizens to inform themselves of the issues and to register and vote.

**Q. May a Government employe declare his party affiliation when registering?**

A. Yes.

**Q. May he participate in non-partisan registration drives?**

A. Yes. He may also take part in registration drives conducted by political parties as long as he seeks to register voters without regard to their party affiliation.

**Q. May a Government employe attend political rallies and join political clubs?**

A. Yes, but he cannot take an active part in the conduct of the rally or operation of the club.

**Q. May an employe covered by the Hatch Act wear a campaign button?**

A. Yes. He also may display political posters or stickers in the windows of his home or on his car.

**Q. May he make a campaign contribution to his party?**

A. Yes, but he cannot be required to do so. He cannot solicit contributions, however, nor make a donation in a Government building.

**Q. May he write a letter to a newspaper, expressing his opinion on a partisan issue?**

A. Yes, as long as he does not solicit votes for any political party or candidate.

**Q. May a Government employe's wife take an active part in a political campaign?**

A. Yes. The Hatch Act does not restrict in any way the activities of an employe's wife or other members of his family.

**Q. How may a voter register who is physically unable to appear at a registration office?**

A. He should notify the Elections Board by letter, listing his full name and address and enclosing a certificate of disability from his doctor or nurse.

**Q. May residents who are absent from the District register by mail?**

A. Only persons designated in the Federal Voting Assistance Act, such as people on active duty with the armed forces or Federal employes outside the country, may register while away from Washington. College students are not eligible to register by mail.

**Q. Who may vote an absentee ballot?**

A. In the May 5 primary, absentee ballots will be restricted to persons designated in the Federal Voting Assistance Act.

In the November presidential election, any registered voter who is away from Washington on election day may vote by absentee ballot.

Voters physically unable to get to their polling place may vote by absentee ballot in either the primary or general election.

**Q. What is the deadline for registering?**

A. To be eligible to vote in the May 5 primary, voters must register on or before March 21. The District election law stipulates that all registration offices must be closed for 45 days prior to each election.

The central registration office will re-open May 6 to enroll voters for the November election. Registration also will be conducted again in each precinct on five weeks preceding the Sept. 19 deadline.

Voters who registered before the primary need not register again for the presidential election.

## HOW YOU CAN HELP

STEP 1. Register and vote on election day.

STEP 2. Get every member of your family to register and vote. (Don't fall for promises or good intentions, check and make sure they are registered and that they vote on election day.)

STEP 3. Get every adult living in your block on your side of the street to register and vote.

STEP 4. Get a person living across the street in your block to get everyone on his side of the street to register and vote.

STEP 5. Spearhead the creation of voter registration committees in your church, social and fraternal organizations.

DUTIES OF VOTER REGISTRATION COMMITTEES: To see that every member of their organization is a registered voter and that they vote on election day.

STEP 6. Cooperate with your Washington NAACP Branch Voter Registration Committee and send in activity reports, even if you were responsible for putting just one person on the voting book.

Voter registration is not complicated. To be successful, it must simply have a host of people doing their little bit. A HOST OF BIG CHIEFS and a few followers CANNOT DO THE JOB.

Courtesy: NAACP Voter Registration Committee
301 East Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Phone 644-5678 or 648-2435

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

June 15, 1964.

SUBJECT: Meeting held in the Police Conference Room on Thursday, June 4, 1964, at 4:00 P.M., of the Chief's Committee on Police-Community Relations.

The following persons were in attendance:

Mr. F. Joseph Donohue, Co-Chairman
Mr. George E. C. Hayes, Co-Chairman
Mr. Berkeley G. Burrell
Mr. Milton Elsburg
Mr. Irving Ferman
Mr. Edward Hailes
Mrs. Ruth Bates Harris
Mr. W. Burdette Hockaday
Mrs. Alice Hunter
Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Mr. Herman L. Neugass
Mr. William Press
Mr. William E. Shannon
Mr. William Hammon Thomas
Mr. Sterling Tucker
Mr. J. C. Turner
Mr. Russell L. Bradley
Mr. Bryant G. Harris
Mr. David M. Weitzman
Mr. Isaac Franck
Chief of Police Robert V. Murray
Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell

Mr. F. Joseph Donohue, Co-Chairman, requested Members of the Committee present to make suggestions as to what this Committee can do to be of service to the Chief of Police.

Mr. George E. C. Hayes, Co-Chairman, also stated that they are anxious to function and be of help to the Chief of Police and the public.

Mr. Sterling Tucker made a suggestion that this Committee obtain copies of the Commissioners' Crime Council Report of two years ago and each member of the Committee study this report. He stated it would be helpful because of the problems spelled out in this report and the recommendations that were made to the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Donohue stated he would obtain copies of this report and furnish a copy to each member of the Committee for study.

Mr. Julius W. Hobson asked if the Committee would be concerned with complaints from citizens against the Police Department when he receives a good number of complaints relative to the same thing.

It was decided that where Mr. Hobson would receive a good number of complaints in a specific area, at intervals he will present them to the Committee for study of that particular problem to try to alleviate this type of complaint but the Committee will not go into individual complaints.

Mrs. Alice Hunter stated the thing to do at this time is to find out what areas of interest the Committee might be concerned with. Then a smaller Committee could be selected to sit down and determine how this could be organized. After this has been done, these smaller committees can go back to the larger group.

Mrs. Ruth Bates Harris suggested that one of the first things this Committee should do is delegate a Planning Committee to sit with the two Co-Chairmen and the Chief of Police who could suggest some areas this Committee would be concerned with and set up Sub-Committees. Also, the Committee should take an extensive tour of the Police Department. They should visit the various precincts, bureaus and divisions so the members of the Committee will be more informed on the Department. Mrs. Harris suggested that an Identification Card be furnished to Members of this Committee for identification purposes in the community. Also, that the Members should be informed on training programs in the Department, the communications system and many other areas.

Chief Murray stated he would be happy to have Members of the Committee take a tour of the Department.

Mr. Donohue stated a Program and Planning Committee would be appointed. Then Sub-Committees will be appointed to go into specific areas.

Mr. Hobson stated he had received a specific complaint the other day and this was that in some precincts, people are afraid to complain about the Police Department. They allege if they bring a complaint against the Police Department and if they have to go into court, they might land in jail. He stated this is an area this Committee might address itself to because some citizens feel this way.

Mr. W. Burdette Hockaday stated he also feels that the group should be broken down to smaller groups. He stated, as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, which Committee is studying recruiting, assignments, promotions, etc., he has had the privilege of seeing how men are recruited, promoted and so forth. Many complaints reached ears of Members of the Ad Hoc Committee which were not, necessarily, true. The Ad Hoc Committee hopes to make suggestions as to the correction of anything that is found.

Mr. Hayes stated the Chief's Committee would not duplicate areas that have been covered by the Ad Hoc Committee.

It was stated that this Committee is here to help the Police Department maintain a two-way communication to help the community understand the Police Department, its work, its problems and, also, to help the Police Department by giving information to the Department relative to problem areas. It should be a kind of a Committee to deal with particular problem patterns as they arise.

Mrs. Hunter stated she had noticed a lack of respect in the community for police officers. She stated her Council felt that they had to change the image of the Police Department in the community. This is the reason she had suggested a smaller committee.

Mr. Hailes stated every Commanding Officer in every precinct is not eligible to be in command of that particular precinct. It might be that there should be some shifting of personnel so that there might be a better relationship.

Mr. Bryant G. Harris stated he had with him some copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Ninth Police Precinct Citizens Council that he would leave with this Committee for their information.

It was suggested that an official of the Police Department be at the next meeting of the Committee to explain to members the function and organization of the Police Department.

Meeting adjourned: 5:05 P.M.

HVC:bd

CHRISTMAS SELECTIVE BUYING LIST
WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1962

Since early 1961 Washington CORE has been engaged in a campaign to create an economic atmosphere in the District of Columbia in which all job seekers will feel free to apply for any and all jobs for which they can qualify or be trained.

CORE believes that this can be accomplished if all public and private business establishments in the city can be persuaded to employ at all job levels without regard to race, creed or color, and that this practice should apply particularly to those jobs which require contact with the public.

To this end, we have talked to many business heads in the city, and as recently as November 21, 1962, CORE wrote letters to the Washington Board of Trade and to the Merchant and Manufacturers Association asking them to use their good offices to persuade their members to practice immediate fair hiring. We suggested that their members start by employing Negroes as temporary sales personnel during the Christmas season. This, we stated, would help to relieve the emergency unemployment situation that exists among Washington's Negro citizens. To these requests, we received no reply. So we appeal to you, the buying public, with the following requests!

1. LET YOUR EYES BE YOUR GUIDE!

2. DON'T SHOP IN ANY STORE IN WHICH YOU DO NOT SEE NEGRO SALES CLERKS!

3. DON'T BUY JOB DISCRIMINATION--UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICES CANNOT EXIST IF YOU REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEM.

4. DON'T BUY WHERE ANYONE IS DENIED A JOB BECAUSE OF HIS RACE!

5. DON'T CROSS OUR PICKET LINES!

6. BEFORE YOU BUY ASK IF THE STORE EMPLOYS NEGRO SALES PEOPLE!

7. PATRONIZE THE STORES ON THIS LIST, AND ALL OTHERS IN WHICH YOU SEE NEGRO SALES PEOPLE. USE YOUR BUYING POWER TO ENCOURAGE EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF FAIR HIRING PRACTICES!

SUPPORT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
AT THE FOLLOWING
STORES

This is not a complete list of all the stores which employ Negro salespeople, because the employment situation changes daily. The list does not constitute a CORE endorsement of the firm's promotion, wage, or other employment practices. Nor is it a consumer recommendation as to quality or price. The following stores have taken initial steps in hiring Negroes. However, if this pattern does not continue in the direction of merit hiring then CORE reserves the right to reopen negotiations and if indicated take further direct action.

Department Stores

G-E-M Incorporated
Chillum and Queens Chapel Roads
Hyattsville, Maryland (an at all other locations)

Hecht Company
7th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Department Stores (cont'd.)

S. Kann & Sons Company
8th and Market Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Lansburgh's
7th and 8th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Morton's
314 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Sears Roebuck & Co.
911 Bladensburg Road, N. E.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Woodward & Lothrop
10th and 11th and F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Murphy, G. C. Company
1214 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Esther Shop
1210 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DRUG STORES (Chain)

Drug Fair Stores
1701 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Peoples Drug Stores
14th and U Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Standard Drug Stores
914 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Rexall Drug Company
7th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

FIVE AND DIME STORES (Chain)

Grand F & W., Inc.
400 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Kresge S. S. Co.
1101 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Woolworth, F. W. Co.
3200 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (also Langley Park location)

Murphy, G. C. Co.
1214 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

## FIVE AND DIME STORES (Cont'd.)

Neisner Bros., Inc.
1120 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## GIFT SHOPS

MacMannes, Incorporated
1312 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Also Langley Park location)

## FURNITURE STORES

Walker Thomas Furniture Co.
1031 7th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
(We found no other Negro furniture salesmen in the city)

## JEWELRY STORES

We found no Negro jewelry salesmen in the city.

## RECORD SHOPS

The record shops seem to have the best hiring practices of any line of business in the city. It would be easier to list those that do not employ Negroes as salesmen. However, as you shop let your eyes be your guide.

## MEN'S CLOTHING STORES

Bruce Hunt
1325 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Cavalier Men's Shop
1126-1128 7th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

National Shirt Shops
942 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Seely Brothers
1345 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

University Shop
1318 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Herzogs
941 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Bond Clothes
1335 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Louie's Clothing Store
639 D Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Stewart Men's Clothes, Inc.
916 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Young Men's Shop
3942 Minnesota Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

## SHOE STORES

The Bootery
1038 Conn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Crosby Shores
1115 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Hahn Shoe Stores
14th and G Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Forsythe Shoe Store
1223 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## SHOE STORES (Cont'd.)

Kinney Shoes
1105 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Rich, 1319 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Holiday Shoes
1301 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Joseph DeYoung Shoes
13th and F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

William Allen Originals
1014 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations

Red Cross Shoes
1008 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## WOMEN'S WEAR

Jelleff's Inc.
1214-1220 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Lerner Shops
1111 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

Mr. Earle
1308 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh Haberdasher
1310 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

WE FOUND NO OTHER WOMEN'S SHOPS WHICH EMPLOY NEGRO SALESPEOPLE.

## TOY STORES

Children's Supermarts, Inc.
501 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (and at all other locations)

## FOOD STORES

Nearly all of the food stores in the city, particularly the chain stores, hire Negro cashiers. But be careful - watch for those which employ Negro cashiers in only Negro neighborhoods. This is a form of discrimination. Let your eyes be your guide.

## LIQUOR STORES

There are many liquor stores in the city employing Negro salesmen, so when you buy your Christmas stock, let your eyes be your guide.

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Todd's Discount
1102 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

## THIS LIST TO BE REVISED PERIODICALLY

If you feel your store practices merit hiring and you wish to be so listed, contact CORE at the address below.

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
P. O. Box 546
Washington 4, D. C.

# POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN OUR NATION'S CAPITAL

ADDRESS OF ROBERT V. MURRAY, CHIEF OF POLICE

BEFORE THE

TENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS,

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, MAY 18, 1964

PROFESSOR BRENNAN, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-

IT GIVES ME A GREAT DEAL OF PLEASURE TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF APPEARING BEFORE YOU THIS EVENING TO DISCUSS WHAT WE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL HAVE LEARNED AND ARE DOING TO FOSTER BETTER POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

I AM PRIVILEGED TO BE HERE THIS EVENING WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. WALTER N. TOBRINER, PRESIDENT OF OUR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, WHO HAS AN ESPECIALLY INTENSE INTEREST IN POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN GENERAL AND WHO SENDS HIS PERSONAL GREETINGS TO THE MEMBERS OF THIS INSTITUTE.

I BELIEVE THAT THE INTEREST THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS IN THIS INSTITUTE IS CLEARLY EXPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT WE HAVE, BESIDES MYSELF, FIVE MEMBERS OF OUR FORCE ATTENDING THIS TENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE. WE OWE SOME MEASURE OF THANKS FOR THIS TO MR. RUSSEL BRADLEY OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, WHICH ORGANIZATION HAS SPONSORED SCHOLARSHIPS PAYING THEIR TUITION TO THIS COURSE.

I BRING YOU GREETINGS FROM MANY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON:

FIRST, THE COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WHOSE ASSISTANCE IN THE AREA OF HUMAN RELATIONS HAS BEEN INVALUABLE. YOU WILL RECALL HAVING THEIR DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, RUTH BATES HARRIS, AS ONE OF YOUR DISCUSSION LEADERS LAST YEAR. SECOND, THE HUNDREDS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHOSE CONTINUING COOPERATION IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS MAKING THIS REPORT POSSIBLE AND, FINALLY, OUR OWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, A 2900 MAN FORCE COMMITTED TO IMPARTIAL LAW

ENFORCEMENT AND PROTECTION OF OVER 800,000 RESIDENTS AND THOUSANDS OF VISITORS.

I MIGHT BEGIN THIS EVENING BY QUALIFYING MYSELF ON THE SUBJECT OF HUMAN RELATIONS. FOR THE PAST TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, I HAVE BEEN CO-OPERATING CLOSELY WITH ONE PARTICULAR INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATING MINORITY RIGHTS. THAT IS MY WIFE, AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT SHE CONSTITUTES ONE MINORITY WHICH OBTAINS ALL OF THE RIGHTS SHE DEMANDS.

LIKE MOST GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, OUR POLICE DEPARTMENT IS NOT INFALLIBLE. WE HAVE MADE MISTAKES IN THE PAST AND, UNFORTUNATELY, WE ARE STILL MAKING SOME. WE HAVEN'T YET LEARNED ALL THE ANSWERS IN ACHIEVING ORDERED LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL PERSONS, BUT WE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU A FEW OF THE MORE POSITIVE STEPS WHICH WE HAVE TAKEN AND ARE TAKING TO ASSURE MORE EFFECTIVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. OUR EXPERIENCES IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS MAY BE MORE MEANINGFUL TO YOU IF YOU HAPPEN TO RECALL THAT IT WAS ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO WHEN SERIOUS CHARGES WERE HURLED AT BOTH ME AND MY DEPARTMENT BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND OTHER GROUPS.

ONE IMPORTANT ADVANCEMENT WE HAVE MADE IN THE DISSEMINATION OF OUR POLICY OF NONDISCRIMINATION HAS BEEN IN THE AREA OF TRAINING. IN THE WINTER OF 1962, SO THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE FORCE WOULD BE AWARE OF OUR POLICIES OF NONDISCRIMINATION AND WOULD BE AWARE OF THE NEED FOR AND THE TECHNIQUES FOR HUMAN RELATIONS IN DEALING WITH THE COMMUNITY, MY DEPARTMENT INCREASED ITS RECRUIT TRAINING PROGRAM FROM 12 WEEKS TO 13 WEEKS TO ACCOM-MODATE EXPANSION OF THE HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM TO ONE FULL WEEK. VARIOUS TRAINING TECHNIQUES ARE USED TO ACCOMPLISH A DEPARTURE FROM THE USUAL SERIES OF LENGTHY LECTURES SUCH AS YOU ARE ENDURING AT THIS MOMENT. WE COMMUNICATE TO THE TRAINEES SUCH TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH RUMORS

AND FOR PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING INCIDENTS AND WE HAVE THEM PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION SESSIONS WITH THE POLICE TRAINING STAFF (WHICH, INCIDENTALLY, IS INTEGRATED) AS WELL AS WITH CIVILIAN PARTICIPANTS.

ONE NEW AND SUCCESSFUL HIGHLIGHT OF OUR TRAINING INCLUDES A TWO-DAY PANEL OF DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOME OF OUR LEADING ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS OUR LOCAL CRIME COMMISSION, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, CORE, THE WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE, THE AFL-CIO, THE N.A.A.C.P., AND VARIOUS OTHER CITIZEN AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS WHO DISCUSS WITH THE TRAINEES VARIOUS ASPECTS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY.

IN ADDITION TO THIS ONE WEEK TRAINING FOR ALL RECRUITS OF THE DEPARTMENT, WE ARE NOW IN THE PLANNING STAGE FOR AN 8-HOUR HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH WILL BE MANDATORY FOR ALL OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RANK OF SERGEANT AND ABOVE.

LIKE MANY JURISDICTIONS, WE HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH PRACTICING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN POLICE RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTIONAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES. IT WAS FELT THAT TOO FEW NEGROES WERE PROMOTED TO HIGHER RANKS AND WE WERE ACCUSED OF PLACING A CEILING ON THE NUMBER OF NEGROES IN THE DEPARTMENT. IT WAS NECESSARY FOR US TO EXPLAIN TO COMMUNITY GROUPS THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, IN OUR RECRUITING EFFORTS, CONTACTED BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO NEWSPAPERS, COLLEGES, AND ARMED FORCES ESTABLISHMENTS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OF POTENTIAL APPLICANTS. BUT, IN 1957, WE DID NOT SUCCEED IN CONVINCING THE NAACP AND THE NEGRO COMMUNITY OF OUR IMPARTIALITY IN RECRUITING AND PROMOTION PROCESSES. AT THAT TIME THE NAACP AND THE POLICE WERE RATHER HOSTILE TOWARD EACH OTHER AS WE BECAME INVOLVED IN CONTROVERSY OVER ALLEGATIONS OF BRUTALITY AND LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR

NEGRO OFFICERS. HOWEVER, TODAY WE WORK TOGETHER IN HARMONY AS WE PLAN FOR PROGRESS IN OUR TOTAL COMMUNITY.

RECENTLY, THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH THE COMMISSIONERS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, FORMED AN AD HOC COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF PROMINENT WHITE AND NEGRO CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY, WHICH IS REVIEWING IN DEPTH OUR RECRUITING AND PROMOTIONAL POLICIES. THIS COMMITTEE IS GIVING US AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE, ON A FRIENDLY BASIS, THE PAINS WHICH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TAKES TO BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL IN RECRUITING AND PROMOTION. IT GIVES US AN OPPORTUNITY TO STRESS TO THE COMMUNITY, THROUGH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY, THAT, WITH LIMITED, SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS TO AND WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE MADE ON THE BASIS OF EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

AN IMPORTANT BENEFIT FROM THIS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN OUR OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN TO EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY THE PERSONNEL AND PROMOTION RECORDS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. BY PROVIDING THIS SOURCE OF INFORMATION WE HAVE SOUGHT TO CORRECT THE MISAPPREHENSION HELD BY MANY SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY, AS WELL AS MANY MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, THAT NEGROES ARE HELD BACK IN THE PROMOTIONAL SYSTEM BECAUSE OF LOW RATINGS ASSIGNED THEM BY THEIR SUPERIORS IN SUBJECTIVE SCORING. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT, ON THE CONTRARY, THE VAST MAJORITY OF FAILURES - BY BOTH WHITES AND NEGROES - TO ACHIEVE PROMOTIONS IN OUR DEPARTMENT RESULT FROM LOW SCORING ON THE OBJECTIVE, WRITTEN EXAMINATION RATHER THAN FROM LOW RATING IN THE SUBJECTIVE, SUITABILITY FOR PROMOTION CLASSIFICATION.

HOPEFULLY, FROM THESE COMMITTEE MEETINGS, THE COMMUNITY WILL COME TO REALIZE THAT ITS POLICE DEPARTMENT DOES TRY TO BE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL

AND, FROM THIS REALIZATION, WE ANTICIPATE THAT THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, REALIZING THAT THE OPPORTUNITIES OF PROMOTION ARE OPEN TO THEM ON AN IMPARTIAL BASIS, WILL HAVE THE SELF-ASSURANCE THAT, IF THEY APPLY THEMSELVES TO PREPARATION FOR THE EXAMINATIONS, THEY CAN THROUGH THEIR OWN EFFORTS BE PROMOTED TO THE HIGHEST RANKS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

HERE AGAIN, WE FEEL THAT WE ARE NOT INFALLIBLE, AS THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MOST BENEFICIAL TO OUR DEPARTMENT. WE ARE LEARNING TO SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US AND ARE CONTINUALLY MAKING CHANGES IN OUR PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES THAT HELP TO GIVE US A BETTER IMAGE.

MEMBERS OF OUR AD HOC COMMITTEE HAVE EXPLAINED TO US THAT AS THE NEGRO COMMUNITY COMES TO UNDERSTAND THAT PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION, AND AS MORE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE FORCE ACHIEVE HIGHER RANK IN THE DEPARTMENT, RATHER THAN RATIONALIZING IN A LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THEIR FAILURE, THEY WILL BE ENCOURAGED BY THEIR FAMILIES, THEIR COMMUNITIES AND THEIR OWN PERSONAL PRIDE, TO STRIVE HARDER FOR ADVANCEMENT.

I THINK AN EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION OF THE MUTUAL LEARNING PROCESS DEVELOPED BY THIS COMMITTEE IS THAT OF ONE RUMOR OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WHICH WAS QUICKLY REFUTED DURING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, REPORTED DURING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS THAT HE WAS ADVISED BY MEMBERS OF HIS RACE ON THE FORCE THAT NOT A SINGLE NEGRO FROM ONE OF OUR POLICE PRECINCTS HAD ACHIEVED ELIGIBILITY FOR PROMOTION IN OUR RECENT PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS. WHEN THIS STATEMENT WAS PLACED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES, WE WERE IN A POSITION TO POINT OUT TO HIM AND TO THE COMMITTEE, AND THROUGH THEM TO THE COMMUNITY, THAT NOT ONLY DID ALL NEGRO POLICE OFFICERS OF THAT

PRECINCT PROVE INELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION IN THE LAST EXAMINATION, BUT THAT THIS SAME INELIGIBILITY ALSO APPLIED TO EVERY WHITE POLICE OFFICER OF THAT PRECINCT. I WANT TO MAKE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR TO YOU, AS WE DID TO THE COMMITTEE, THAT ALL OF THESE PEOPLE WERE INELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION BECAUSE THEY HAD FAILED TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR PROMOTIONAL PROCEDURES, I THINK IT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO RELATE TO YOU A REFINEMENT WHICH WE ADDED JUST LAST YEAR. IN ORDER TO ASSURE THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE FORCE, REGARDLESS OF HIS RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR THE UNIT OF THE DEPARTMENT TO WHICH HE IS ASSIGNED - WOULD HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WITH EVERY OTHER MEMBER TO COMPETE IN THE PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION, WE ESTABLISHED "CRAM COURSES" IN THE POLICE ACADEMY OF THE DEPARTMENT. OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING A NEGRO LIEUTENANT, VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES AS INSTRUCTORS IN THESE CLASSES. IN ADDITION TO THE CLASSES AT HEADQUARTERS, SMALLER STUDY GROUPS WERE ORGANIZED THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE STAFF OF THE POLICE ACADEMY AND TRAINING SECTION. THROUGH THESE COURSES, EVERY MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT WAS ASSURED AVAILABILITY TO ALL OF THE TRAINING MATERIALS PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND TO POLICY DISCUSSIONS FROM THE TOP STAFF MEN OF THE FORCE.

MOVING NOW FROM THE COMPARISON OF PAST AND PRESENT SITUATIONS RELATING TO COMPLAINTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN POLICE PROMOTIONS AND RECRUITMENT, I BELIEVE ANOTHER INTERESTING CONTRAST MIGHT BE DRAWN FOR YOU BETWEEN OUR PAST AND OUR PRESENT PRACTICES REGARDING HANDLING OF VARIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS AND OTHER MAJOR EVENTS INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS.

ONE SPECIFIC EXAMPLE FROM THE PAST WOULD BE THE INTEGRATION OF

PLAYGROUNDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THE EARLY 1950'S, WHICH ACTUALLY PRECEDED THE INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1954. SOME OF THE DISORDERS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PLAYGROUNDS THREATENED TO ERUPT INTO A MAJOR RACIAL CONFLICT THROUGHOUT THE CITY. IN PREPARING FOR AND HANDLING THAT EMERGENCY, WE HAD ONLY INFORMAL, HAPHAZARD LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY AND WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THOSE ELEMENTS OF THE WHITE COMMUNITY WHICH OPPOSED THE INTEGRATION.

IN COMPLETE CONTRAST TO THAT SITUATION, WHEN WE BEGAN PREPARING FOR THE MARCH FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM IN THE LATE SUMMER OF 1963, ONE OF OUR FIRST STEPS WAS TO ESTABLISH FORMAL CONTACTS WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF ALL GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE MARCH AND EVEN WITH THOSE GROUPS WHICH WERE OPPOSED TO THE MARCH. THE SERIES OF MEETINGS HELD PRIOR TO THE EVENT PROVED INVALUABLE IN SMOOTHING OUT DETAILS OF THE OPERATION AND IN RE-CONCILING MINOR DIFFERENCES OF POLICY AND PROCEDURE. THE SUCCESS OF THESE MEETINGS WAS DEMONSTRATED IN THE QUIET AND ORDERLY PROGRESS AND CONCLUSION OF THE EVENT.

THERE IS AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT WHICH I MIGHT INTERJECT AT THIS POINT. ONE OF THE REAL PROBLEMS WHICH MUST BE FACED AND SOLVED IN PREPARING FOR ANY MAJOR EVENT INVOLVING MINORITY RIGHTS OR CONTROVERSIAL DEMONSTRATIONS IS THAT OF ACHIEVING AN EQUITABLE AND SATISFACTORY RAPPORT BETWEEN THE PRIMARY DEMONSTRATORS AND ANY POTENTIAL COUNTER-DEMONSTRATORS. IN PREPARING FOR THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM, I NOT ONLY MET WITH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NEGRO GROUPS SPONSORING THE MARCH, BUT I ALSO MET WITH THE LEADER OF AN OPPOSING FACTION WHICH THREATENED TO DISRUPT THE MARCH WITH A COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION. I INFORMED HIM, THAT, BECAUSE OF THE DEMANDS FOR POLICE SERVICES ON THE DATE OF THE MARCH, I COULD

NOT ISSUE A PERMIT FOR HIM TO CONDUCT A SECOND MARCH ON THAT DATE; FURTHER, I LIMITED HIM TO AN AREA, SEPARATED FROM THE SITE OF THE MAIN MARCH, WHERE HE COULD CONDUCT WHATEVER PEACEFUL COUNTER-DEMONSTRATION HE DESIRED.

THIS PROBLEM OF RAPPORT BETWEEN OPPOSING FACTIONS IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY IN PREPARING FOR ANY MAJOR DEMONSTRATION.

ANOTHER CONTRAST WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO RELATE TO YOU IS THE DIFFERENCE IN OUR PAST AND OUR PRESENT POLICY OF DISSEMINATING TO THE FORCE THE POLICIES OF THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION. THROUGHOUT MY TERM AS CHIEF OF POLICE, IT HAS BEEN MY FIRM PERSONAL POLICY TO AVOID ANY DISCRIMINATION IN ASSIGNMENTS, PROMOTIONS, OR OTHER AREAS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. THIS POLICY WAS CONVEYED TO MY STAFF AND OTHER SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL THROUGH ORAL DISCUSSIONS AT STAFF MEETINGS AND DURING THE MAKING OF DECISIONS ON VARIOUS PERSONNEL MATTERS. HOWEVER, DURING OUR MEETINGS AND DISCUSSIONS WITH LEADERS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST MONTHS, I LEARNED THAT THE NEGRO COMMUNITY IN GENERAL WAS UNAWARE OF THIS POLICY AND THAT MANY MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE LOWER RANKS OF THE DEPARTMENT, WERE NOT FULLY AWARE THAT WE HAD A FIRM, NONDISCRIMINATORY POLICY. TO ALLEVIATE THIS SITUATION, IN JULY 1963, I REAFFIRMED MY POLICY BY ISSUANCE OF A DEPARTMENTAL ORDER THAT ASSIGNMENTS TO SQUAD CARS, POLICE BEATS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONNEL ACTIONS WOULD BE MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN. WITH THIS WRITTEN ORDER IN FORCE, THERE CAN BE ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT IN THE MIND OF ANY OFFICIAL OR MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT OR ANY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY REGARDING WHERE THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE STANDS WITH REGARD TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, BECAUSE OF OUR DRASTICALLY INCREASING CRIME TREND, THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ESTABLISHED A CRIME COUNCIL, COMPOSED

OF LEADING CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY, TO EXAMINE ALL FACETS OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME AND TO RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROPOSED SOLUTIONS. AT MY DIRECTION, EACH OF MY PRECINCT COMMANDERS MET WITH THE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS AND EXPLAIN HIS PROBLEMS AND VIEWS. AN OUTGROWTH OF THAT COUNCIL WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BI-RACIAL CRIME COUNCIL FOR EACH PRECINCT OF THE CITY, WHICH REGULARLY MEETS WITH THE POLICE OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITHIN THEIR OWN AREA. AN INTERESTING BENEFIT FROM THIS PROCEDURE WAS RECENTLY DEMONSTRATED WHEN THE CRIME COUNCIL OF ONE OF OUR PRECINCTS POINTED OUT TO ITS PRECINCT COMMANDER THAT SOME CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY HAD AN IMPRESSION THAT THE POLICE WERE HOSTILE TO THEM AND TO THEIR NEEDS. THE PRECINCT COMMANDER AND HIS DISTRICT INSPECTOR, TOGETHER WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CRIME COUNCIL, DISCUSSED THIS PROBLEM WITH ME, AND AS A RESULT AN INVITATION WAS EXTENDED TO ALL PERSONS LIVING WITHIN THE AREA OF THAT PRECINCT TO VISIT THE PRECINCT HEADQUARTERS, TO LEARN OF THE FACILITIES AND PRECEDURES AVAILABLE TO THEM FOR POLICE PROTECTION AND SERVICE, AND TO DISCUSS WITH THE PRECINCT OFFICIALS THEIR OWN PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.

ANOTHER AREA WHICH WE HAVE DEVELOPED, ALONG WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRECINCT CRIME COUNCILS, HAS BEEN IN THE AREA OF FORMAL CONTACTS WITH THE VARIOUS CITIZEN AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY. WHEN I FIRST BECAME CHIEF OF POLICE, IT WAS THE USUAL PRACTICE OF SOME PRECINCT OFFICIALS TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF CITIZEN AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN THEIR BOUNDARIES. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THIS PRACTICE OF THE OFFICIALS DID REFLECT THE GENERAL POLICIES OF THE DEPARTMENT, THERE WAS NO FORMAL REQUIREMENT THAT THIS BE DONE. LAST YEAR, TO INSURE THAT ADVANTAGE WAS TAKEN OF EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN OF THE NEEDS AND OF THE THINKING OF THE COMMUNITY, I ISSUED A DIRECTIVE THAT EITHER THE CAPTAIN OR A LIEUTENANT

FROM THE PRECINCT ATTEND EVERY MEETING OF A CITIZEN OR CIVIC ASSOCIATION WITHIN THE AREA OF THAT PRECINCT. THROUGH THIS DEVICE, TOO, WE HAVE LEARNED THE THINKING OF VARIOUS GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY AND HAVE BEEN ABLE IN MANY CASES TO CLARIFY FOR THEM MISAPPREHENSIONS THEY HAVE HELD, AND TO EXPLAIN TO THEM STATUTORY OR OTHER LIMITATIONS WHICH MAY PREVENT US FROM PROVIDING SERVICE IN SOME SPECIFIC INSTANCE.

ANOTHER STEP WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN, ONLY RECENTLY, TO FOSTER BETTER, CLEARER, AND MORE PRODUCTIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMUNITY IN GENERAL HAS BEEN THE APPOINTMENT, BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, OF A CITY-WIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS. I ANTICIPATE THAT THIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE WILL NOT ONLY STRENGTHEN THE STRUCTURE AND COORDINATION OF OUR PRECINCT CITIZENS CRIME COUNCILS, BUT WILL ALSO DEVELOP INTO A HIGHLY REFINED, DIRECT LINE OF FORMAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND MY OWN OFFICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE JUST A FEW MORE MOMENTS OF YOUR TIME TO RECAPITULATE THE THINGS I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS EVENING.

I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF OUR COMMITTEE ON POLICE PROMOTIONS AND RECRUITMENT, WHICH HAS AND IS RESULTING IN A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLICIES AND PROBLEMS AND THE THINKING OF BOTH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.

I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU HOW WE HAVE ESTABLISHED FORMAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, OR, FOR THAT MATTER, WITH OTHER MINORITY GROUPS PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS OR MAJOR EVENTS IN THE CITY.

I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU HOW WE HAVE BY FORMAL ORDER COMMUNICATED TO THE FORCE AND TO THE COMMUNITY OUR POLICIES OF NONDISCRIMINATION IN ASSIGNMENTS AND PROMOTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AND HOW, THROUGH OUR TRAINING PROGRAMS, WE ARE COMMUNICATING TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FORCE OUR POLICIES WITH REGARD TO NONDISCRIMINATION IN ALL AREAS OF POLICE ACTIVITY.

I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR PRECINCT CITIZENS CRIME COUNCILS AND THE MUTUAL BENEFITS WHICH HAVE DERIVED FROM THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AND INFORMATION BETWEEN THE SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. I HAVE ALSO REFERRED TO OUR NEW POLICY OF REQUIRING THE PRECINCT COMMANDERS OR THEIR LIEUTENANTS TO ATTEND ALL MEETINGS OF CITIZEN AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH THEM ON POLICE MATTERS.

I HAVE MENTIONED TO YOU THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS WHICH WAS RECENTLY APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

MY RECAPITULATION OF THIS ADDRESS WOULD BE INCOMPLETE IF I DID NOT GO BACK TO THE BEGINNING AND MENTION AGAIN MY EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH THAT MINORITY OF ONE, MY WIFE. I MENTION THIS SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE I THINK AN INTERESTING CORRELATION CAN BE DRAWN BETWEEN A SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE AND A SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND MINORITY GROUPS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. FOR A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE, YOU MUST MAINTAIN A FULL, FREE FLOW OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE HUSBAND AND WIFE. LIKEWISE, FOR A SUCCESSFUL HANDLING OF POLICE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE COMMUNITY, YOU MUST ALSO MAINTAIN THAT SAME FULL, FREE FLOW OF COMMUNICATION.

IN ESSENCE, THE IMPROVEMENTS AND CURRENT SUCCESS IN OUR CITY IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE CAN BE ATTRIBUTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO AN IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD LEAVE YOU WITH THE THOUGHT THAT, BASICLY - HUMAN RELATIONS IS HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS.

THANK YOU.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

REPORT

Police Misconduct While On Duty

An Arrest on a Drunk Charge:

This arrest was made by the 10th precient in August, 1963.

A Sargent at the precient told a Private that had just started working on the Metropolitan Police Department that he would show the new officer what Police Brutality really is.

The drunk was taken into a room and surrounded by police. One by one the policemen would beat the man until he would fall to the floor, then another officer would order him to stand up, and another would beat him until he fell again. This continued until the man was beaten into unconsciousness.

A Complaint against a Tennant on a Drunk Charge:

The Complaint was filed by a tennant at 138 Kentucky Ave., S. E. on May 17, 1964.

The police broke open the bedroom door. The man was wearing a dress shirt, only. The officers would not allow him to put on any other clothing. He was picked up bodily and carried out of his home. He was thrown into the patrol wagon head first. This was done before many neighbors and children of both sex and of all ages.

A complaint was filed with number 5 precient by the Southeast Civic Association. A panel discussion was held, and a representative from the 5th Precient was sent to answer questions on police action. The officer was asked how many years he had been on the force, he stated he had served 15 years. When asked what was the Precients views on making this type of arrest, his reply was "If the children had been minding their business they would not have seen the man when he was brought out".

A Domestic Quarrel, an injury, an Ambulance was Summoned.

Thursday, May 21, 1964, 36 Hanover St., N. W.

The police accompanied the ambulance. The couple had a visitor at the time of the quarrel. The wife was injured. The guest was helping the wife to the ambulance when one of the officers grabbed him around the neck and began choking him and calling him profane names. The wife had made it quite clear she would

not make any charges against her husband. The guest tried to explain to the officer he was not involved in the quarrel. He and the husband were arrested. The husband had been handled in the same manner, an additional officer arrived and began the same treatments.

The men were taken to number 2 Precient and were charged with Disorderly Conduct and Assault on a Police Officer.

An Ambulance was summoned for a woman who had fallen down a flight of stairs.

Sun, June 6, 1964, 425 D - St., S. E.

The police arrived ahead of the ambulance, in a patrol wagon. The officers dragged the son down the hall, pinned his arms behind him, pulled his head back, then one put his head between his legs and handcuffed him.

The step-father tried to talk to the officers but he was placed under arrest along with the boy. They were both dragged out of the house and placed in the patrol. They were taken to number 5 Precient and placed under arrest.

A Street Scene:

June 13, 1964, 14th and U - Sts., N. W.

An apparent drunk was sitting in a doorway about 10:30 P.M. when two Metropolitan Police Officers walked up to him, one began to kick the man in his side. No arrest was made, he was ordered to leave the premises.

Bar Scene:

Leon Johnson was arrested while sitting in a bar with a friend, was charged with being drunk. He syas his friend and the bar-tender both said he was not drunk. Police said he was talking loudly and his eyes were blood-shot, this is a chronic condition with Leon. He spent the night in jail. He has badge numbers of some police involved, and he'll supply details.

This kind of mis-arrest is being made all the time in Washington. It is almost commonplace. They just happend to pick on someone who knew enough to tell us. Are the police supposed to make a certain quota of arrests every day? How do they expect to have good community relations when the community knows this goes on all the time?

Recent Mis-Use of Police Guns

# Suspect Shot Dead Here by U.S. Marshal

A 19-year-old robbery suspect who escaped from a prison van transporting 35 prisoners to U.S. District Courthouse last month was shot and killed by a deputy U.S. marshal yesterday after the suspect had cut the marshal's hand with a sharp blade, police reported.

The dead man is Oliver Howell, who was arrested last February and charged with robbery of a valise containing $5000.

He was shot by Deputy Marshal James Palmer, 34, after he and another deputy, Joseph T. Crown, 29, pursued Howell several blocks in Southeast Washington.

The chief U.S. marshal for

*Pictures on Page A4.*

the District, Luke Moore, gave this account of how Howell, who had been at large since June 23, was found and of the subsequent shooting:

Marshal Crown had received information that Howell might be found in the area of a public housing development on Frederick pl. se.

Crown, with Marshal Palmer, drove to that development just after 4 p.m., and saw Howell in front of 1833 Frederick pl. in company with four other men. Howell apparently recognized Crown's car, and fled as it approached.

Jumping from the car, Crown called on the fleeing man to halt and fired two warning shots. Meanwhile, Marshal Palmer was approaching the suspect from another direction. As Palmer came upon Howell, attempting to subdue him with his hands, the suspect cut the marshal on the left hand with a "razor or other sharp blade."

The knifing gave Howell a spare instant, and he again ran away. Palmer fired another warning shot. Howell continued to run.

Palmer chased the suspect onto Alabama ave. and fired once more, hitting Howell in the head and dropping him in front of 1806 Alabama ave. se.

Howell's original arrest came on a complaint from a Bernard L. London, listed at 1st and M sts. se. Police said at the time he had snatched a valise containing $5000 from a liquor store messenger.

Marshals Palmer and Crown carried two warrants for Howell, charging him with flight from a U.S. marshal and with illegal flight to avoid prosecution.

P A I
Wash. Post
7/7/64

**Inquest Finds Justifiable Homicide**

# Policeman Cleared in Fatal Shooting Of Armed Man Fleeing Street Fracas

By Alfred E. Lewis
Staff Reporter

A coroner's jury ruled yesterday that the fatal shooting of a young man fleeing from police was justifiable homicide committed in line of duty.

The dead man was Holland James Washington, 21, of 1518 12th st. nw., father of four. He was shot fleeing from Police Pvt. Leon J. Carroll, 28, in an alley off Swann st. nw., near New Hampshire ave., Friday night.

According to testimony presented yesterday, the trouble began when 16-year-old Margaret Simons, of 1502 P st. nw., was walking home with a friend, Linda Jordan, 17, of 1624 S st. nw. One of a group of boys standing at Swann st. and New Hampshire ave. grabbed Miss Simons and began beating her.

Miss Jordan ran and found Pvt. Carroll and Pvt. Samson Jefferson a block away. While she had been looking for police, Ornett Williams, 28, of 1701 Swann st. nw., saw the beating of the other girl and told the youths to stop. When the beating continued, he pulled a knife, he said.

Just then, Washington, a friend of Williams, appeared and fired two shots into the ground, Williams said. The approaching police saw the flashes and heard the shots. Williams said he told Washington to "cool it . . . here come the police." The crowd dispersed.

Washington started running and the police shouted at him several times to stop. The police testified Washington turned and raised an arm. Carroll fired. Washington fell, then got up and ran into the alley. There, Carroll said it looked as though Washington raised his arm again, and Carroll fired again. Washington fell and stayed down. He was pronounced dead at Washington Hospital Center.

Investigation showed, Det. Sgt. Ronald Banta testified, that Washington had dropped his revolver on Swann st., where he fell the first time. Two bullets were found in the ground where he had fired the gun.

Williams testified Washington had tripped on the first fall and that he hadn't raised his arm. Miss Jordan testified that he did raise it.

Dr. Richard L. Whelton, District Coroner, testified that one shot hit Washington, entering his back and piercing his heart.

Testimony disclosed that Washington was arrested in September and fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days for carrying a dangerous weapon. Police said they had a warrant for his arrest in connection with a safe robbery.

Wash. Post
(spring) '64

The Marshall, Palmer, is the same one who evicted the Girard Street (SNCC) rent strikers. Whether this has any importance, I don't know.

# One Arrest Sets Off Chain of 17 More

9th Precinct

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.
Staff Reporter

The arrest of Jacob Cromer, 36, in the 400 block of 11th st. ne. about 11 p.m. Saturday sparked a disturbance that led to a total of 18 arrests, caused injuries to several policemen and brought about 300 persons into the street.

Here is a reconstruction of the incident, pieced together from interviews with policemen, witnesses and some of those arrested:

Cromer had just left an Independence Day party at 443 11th st. ne. with a friend, Laverne T. Embry, 28, 1430 L st. se. The party was at the home of Mrs. Embry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tyler.

After Mrs. Embry got into Cromer's car, police Pvts. Raymond Morelock and Cyrus McLaughlin said, they saw Cromer staggering as he walked to the driver's side of the car and arrested him for being drunk. Cromer maintains he was not drunk, but said he had "three or four beers" at the party.

Mrs. Embry jumped from the car and protested her companion's arrest. Police said that she protested too strongly and used abusive language, and she, too, was placed under arrest.

She broke away from the policeman and ran toward her parent's front door. One policeman followed and brought her back.

At this point, Mrs. Embry fell on the sidewalk, unconscious. She said the officer struck her. Police said she either fainted of hysteria or faked unconsciousness.

At this point a crowd gathered and insisted that police call an ambulance for Mrs. Embry.

One policeman ran into 445 11th st. and placed the call for help and a vehicle to transport the two to the Ninth Precinct station. By the time the other police cars arrived, including K-9 cruisers, a larger crowd had gathered, mostly onlookers.

Someone inside the house that was the scene of the party threw a bottle from the open front door at police and the officers ran in.

In the hall, they found Charles Suber, 19, of 3428 Eads st. ne., and arrested him for throwing a brick at them. Suber was treated at D.C. General for head cuts, and released on $3000 bond.

Another man, Brenton Perry, 23, of the 443 address, who also was in the house, was arrested for assault on a police officer with a knife.

At the height of the fracas, Mrs. Tyler said she returned home to find her daughter on the sidewalk and asked what was going on. She was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Witnesses in the predominately Negro neighborhood said racial epithets were used by some of the white policemen. Mrs. Embry and Cromer both said the two arresting officers called them "niggers."

Linwood Hargrove, 66, who lives at 435 11th st. ne., said a K-9 officer told him "nigger, get back in that gate," as he was leaving his yard to see what was happening up the street.

Both Morelock and McLaughlin are white, as were most of the police that responded to the call, witnesses said. Ninth Precinct policemen said they would be "surprised" if those two officers "talked like that."

Washington Post, 7/6/64

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CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, N.Y.



Dear Friend:

This is how Eric Weinberger looked as he was released from a 31-day stint in three Alabama prisons. Eric was arrested on the Moore Memorial March commemorating the hope and belief of William Moore, the CORE member murdered as he was traveling to present his personal plea for civil rights to Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett.

Eric fasted during his entire period in prison. He felt that this was the only way to protest his illegal arrest and the inhuman system of segregation that demands the arrest of those peacefully walking along a federal highway.

Previously Eric had been tortured by police in Haywood County, Tennessee, where he was teaching sharecroppers, evicted from their homes for attempting to register to vote, new handicraft skills. Here is how he described this experience.

> "We were dragged out of the courthouse by the feet with our heads bouncing on the cement steps and put in the county jail ... I was beaten and punched in my eye. This finger was bent back to the ultimate. I passed out several times. They slapped me back to consciousness. The next beating lasted fifteen minutes. I was dragged back to the cell...

Eric is not the only CORE worker who has suffered. In North Carolina, more than 3,000 students were arrested in June. In Alabama others were beaten. These sacrifices by CORE members have been made willingly but not lightly.

Their suffering has helped to bring substantial change. In North Carolina, discrimination at hundreds of restaurants, hotels and motels has ended in Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Statesville, High Point and Greensboro. Within one week, 60 southern Howard Johnson restaurants opened their doors to all. CORE has integrated the major hotels of New Orleans and secured 59 jobs for Negroes there. The entire civil rights movement has been thrust forward because of the courage and devotion of CORE members.

CORE has spent thousands of dollars for training in nonviolence, for bail and legal defense, and for field work. Now we must have money to carry our program forward in the crucial summer months. Those in the front lines must appeal to you for support.

Won't you support CORE and its program of nonviolent action for interracial justice? Remember, when you write your check you write history.

Sincerely,

James Baldwin

James Baldwin

James Farmer
National Director

Charles R. Oldham
National Chairman

FOR RECENT PRESS COMMENTS, SEE BACK

*Reprinted from*
*THE NEW YORK TIMES*

# Demonstrators for Rights Study Tactics

By JACK LANGGUTH
Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 20

The husky young Negro pushed a white girl out of her chair for the third time. She fell limply to the floor, brought her knees up toward her chin and clasped her hands behind her neck.

"That's better," said a second young Negro, David Dennis.

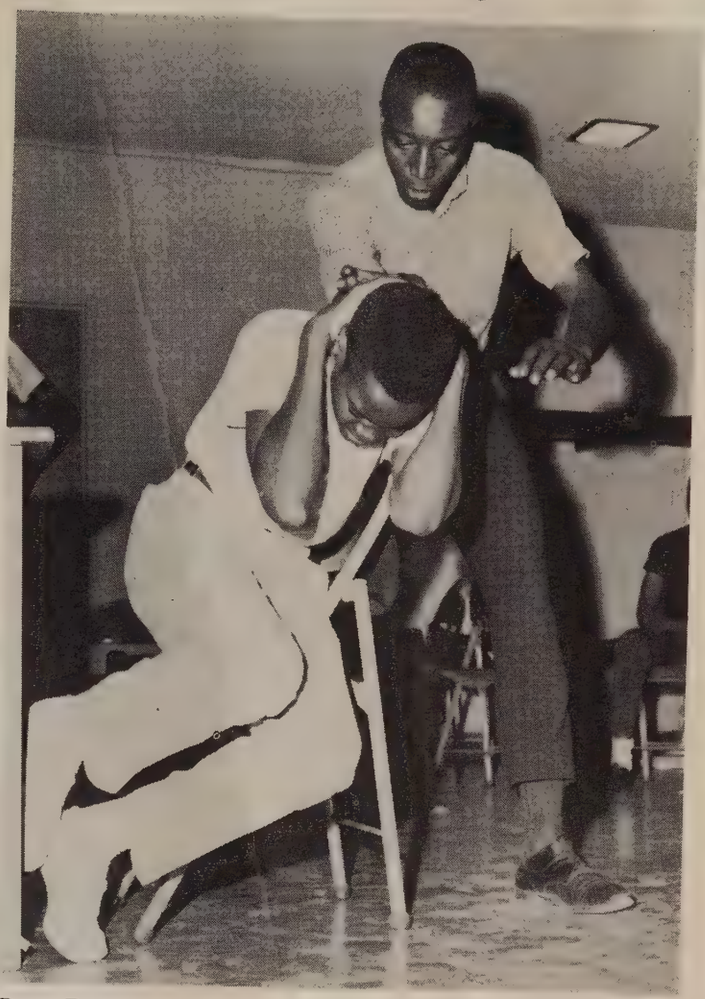
He turned to the girl who was getting to her feet.

"But you're still looking up," he said. "We can see your face."

Mr. Dennis, Mississippi director for the Congress of Racial Equality, addressed the audience of 30 Negroes, another white girl and a few white newsmen.

"That's the trouble with women," he remarked. "They just can't help flirting a little, even when they are getting knocked off their feet at lunch counters."

Each morning in the last week, Mr. Dennis has conducted an hour-long class in nonviolent picketing and sit-in methods for the Negroes, who go downtown later in the day to demonstrate against segregation. He holds classes in the rear of an auditorium in the building housing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



Dave Dennis, 22, a field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, protects his face with his arms while his hands are locked together behind his neck, guarding against rabbit punches, in demonstration for Students at CORE's School of Non-Violence in Jackson, Miss.

### A Symbol of Protest

Mr. Dennis, and another instructor, George Raymond, wear coveralls during the class and later on downtown streets.

"They're a symbol of protest," the CORE director said, "and a reminder that we're boycotting the downtown shopping area."

Beckoning to a Negro girl, Mr. Dennis placed her between two chairs.

"Now you stand here and don't let anybody carrying signs pass you," he told her. "You are a white agitator."

The girl glowered as a Negro youth advanced with a sign reading, "Don't Buy on Capitol Street."

On coaching from the instructor, she tore the sign from around the picket's neck.

The man turned without comment and began marching in the other direction.

"If the white agitator wants the sign, let him have it," Mr. Dennis called. "Get the point?"

The girl turned to her girlfriend seated nearby and said. "You see, I'm a white agitator."

### Advises Relaxation

Mr. Dennis emphasized the need for a relaxed attitude during the demonstrations.

"Don't tense or you will get the full impact of the blows," he said. "Probably it's a good thing to chew some gum. Of course, the Jackson papers may have something to say about gum-smacking niggers on the picket lines, but I think the gum helps."

"What happens," a young Negro asked, "when some cat reaches around like this and pulls at you?"

He demonstrated with Mr. Raymond.

"I go," answered Mr. Dennis.

"What if you're approached with a dangerous weapon?" asked the white girl who had practiced being knocked from her chair. She said later she preferred not to give her name.

"Anybody here got a knife?" Mr. Dennis asked. No one responded.

A white television cameraman dug in his pocket and produced a small pocket knife.

### Backs Away From Knife

Mr. Dennis took the knife and brandished it at another Negro, who retreated slowly.

"You're not going to let me get that close with a knife," Mr. Dennis told him, "brotherly love or no brotherly love."

Joan Trumpauer, the second white girl, asked:

"What if someone comes at you from behind?"

Miss Trumpauer, a student at Tougaloo College, was one of the sit-in demonstrators who was covered with catsup and mustard on Tuesday by a white crowd during a three-hour clash at the F. W. Woolworth Company.

"If he comes from behind, Mr. Dennis said, "you have to hope and pray that you reach that man's conscience before it's too late."

Some of the young Negroes stirred restlessly, and Mr. Dennis addressed himself to them.

"We're trying to change a system with love and understanding," he said. "It's very difficult.

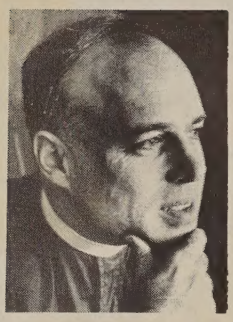
"Maybe it sounds stupid, but if any of you know what violence will accomplish, let me know."

He paused and looked around the room.

"Now," Mr. Dennis said, continuing with the class, "let's get us another picket line up here. And some more white agitators — some more people who just don't understand the problem."


4 plays on race
by Malcolm Boyd
SUN.-MON. APR. 4-5
"BOY" - "THE COMMUNITY"
TUE.-WED. APR. 6-7
"THE JOB" - "STUDY IN COLOR"
8: P.M.
Adm. Free
NATIONAL CATHEDRAL
WISCONSIN & MASS., AVE., N.W.

# THE CAST



The **REVEREND MALCOLM BOYD,** author, playwright, freedom rider and chaplain-at-large to college campuses across the U. S. is also national field representative of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and serves on an interracial team ministry at the Church of the Atonement in Washington, D. C. Chaplain Boyd, who is 41, was ordained a priest in the Episcopal Church in 1955 following ten years in Hollywood and New York in the fields of advertising, public relations, motion pictures and television. Assuming the post of Episcopal Chaplain to Colorado State University in 1959, he organized and participated in several "Espresso Nights" as an expression of Christian evangelism on the campus. He had moved to Colorado from Indianapolis, where he was rector of an inner-city parish in a neighborhood of rapid social change. From 1961 to 1964, he served as Chaplain to Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.



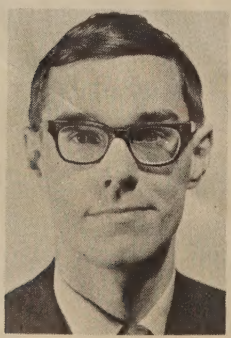
**WOODIE KING, JR.** directs and acts in the Boyd plays. Mr. King has appeared Off-Broadway in Robert Lowell's "The Old Glory," Brecht's "A Lesson in Understanding." "Study in Color," and "The Hundred and First." He is co-owner of the Concept-East Theatre in Detroit, a theatre he founded in 1962 devoted to new playwrights. He is a graduate of Will-O-Way School of Theatre. His stock appearances include: "Raisin in the Sun (with Claudia McNeal), "Taste of Honey," "Zoo Story." "The Connection," "Death of Bessie Smith" and others.



**CLIFF FRAZIER** is a veteran of 12 years in the acting field. He has appeared in highly successful productions of Krapp's "Last Tape," "Othello," and "Much Ado About Nothing." He has also appeared on television. Most recently he acted in the off-broadway production of "Benito Cereno" and during the month of March appeared at the Equity Library Theatre in New York City in "Lorenzaccio."



**MARY SCHORN** began acting in small theatres in her native Detroit and in college and summer theatre. She was a member and vice president of The Drama Workshop, where she played a variety of roles including Mita in Pirandello's "Liola," Anne Shankland in "Separate Tables" and a number of roles in original plays. In 1963 she received the Best Actress Award of "The Detroit Courier" for her performance of the Nurse in Albee's "The Death of Bessie Smith." She has moved to New York City in the past year.



**TOM REEVES** of Washington has acted in college theatre, community players' and summer stock productions in Alabama, Tennessee and Massachusetts. For one year he was director of the Religious Theatre at Birmingham Southern College. He has had major roles in various productions of the "Cherry Orchard" (Epichadoff), "The Chalk Garden" (the Judge), "Brigadoon" (Mr. Lundy), "Rashomon," "See the Jaguar," "Zoo Story" (Peter), "The Iceman Cometh" (Hickey), and "The Glass Menagerie" (Tom). Most recently he was Titorelli in Gide's version of "The Trial" for the American University Players.

# THE PROGRAM

## SUNDAY AND MONDAY—April 4 and 5

7:45 pm—**OVERTURE**—The Walton Choir and local folk singers.

"If I Had a Hammer"—Congregation
"We Shall Not Be Moved"—Congregation
"It Isn't Nice"—Beth Nordbeck
"Strange Fruit"—Ruth Sexton
"Come By Here"—Congregation
"Blowin' in the Wind"—Congregation
"The Demonstration"—Frank Bullard

**"BOY"** represents an experience in the search for identity. A Negro discovers human identity cuts deeper than the color line. However, this awareness does not come to him easily, or until he has suffered pain and self-awakening.

**COLLECTION**

"Just Flesh and Blood"—Jon Batson
"The Times They Are Changing"—Andy Rice

**"THE COMMUNITY"** starkly exposes tensions within the church. The cast of three (Frazier, Reeves, Miss Schorn) reveals these tensions in dialogue which focuses on and is intensified by an empty casket, the church, which is borne onto the stage. A Negro angrily cries, "Where was the white Christ when I was crucified by white Chrisians?"

**SERMON**—The Reverend Malcolm Boyd
"We Shall Overcome"—Congregation

9:30 pm—**RECEPTION**—To meet the author, cast and sponsors in Satterlee Hall, St. Albans Church, adjacent to the Cathedral—Sunday and Monday.

## TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—April 6 and 7

7:45 pm—**OVERTURE**—The Walton Choir and local folk singers.

"Woke Up This Morning with Freedom on My Mind"—Congregation
"This Little Light of Mine"—Congregation
"The Klan Song"—Beth Nordbeck
"What's That I Hear"—Ruth Sexton
"We Are Soldiers"—Congregation
"Blowin' in the Wind"—Congregation
"The Demonstration"—Frank Bullard

**"THE JOB"** is, says the *Saturday Review*, "a sardonic, one-character sketch of a successful Negro baseball player who cynically exploits the 'Negro angle' in his capacity as consultant for a bizarre Hollywood film epic."

**COLLECTION**

"September—Birmingham"—Jon Batson
"They Told Me Not to Go Down to That City"—Andy Rice

**"STUDY IN COLOR"** is "a provocative exploration of racial attitudes . . . fresh, vital, with social bite and contemporary relevance," according to the *Saturday Review*. A Negro wears a white mask, a white man wears a Negro mask; they cannot communicate. The play unfolds in theatre of the absurd.

**SERMON**—The Reverend Malcolm Boyd
"We Shall Overcome"—Congregation

9:30 pm—**RECEPTION**—To meet the author, cast and sponsors in Satterlee Hall, St. Albans Church adjacent to the Cathedral.

**ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS** may be sent to: "FREEDOM FUND", c/o Mr. Lionel Naish, St. Stephens and the Incarnation, 3421 Center Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20010

## SPONSORS

The Catholic Interracial Council (CIC) seeks to work together as Catholics through prayer, education and friendship to achieve equality of treatment for all, to remove racial discrimination, and to promote interracial justice.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU) seeks to establish total participation in the church for all persons without regard to race, class, or national origin; to give mutual support to all who act in this ministry of reconciliation; and to express this concern at parish levels and in a more creative witness through the community at large.

The Fellowship of the Committed (FOC)—Members commit themselves before God and the nation to racial justice now.

The Presbyterian Interracial Council (PIC) is a movement alongside the church to give the individual a meaningful way to participate as a churchman in the work for racial justice.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The program cover is a copy of the poster designed by Carolyn Grimstead, a native of Washington, who is a freshman at Howard University majoring in painting. This poster won first prize in a contest of Howard University graphic arts students. The contest was conducted by Professor David Driskell of the University's Art Department.

Casket for "The Community" courtesy of W. Ernest Jarvis Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.